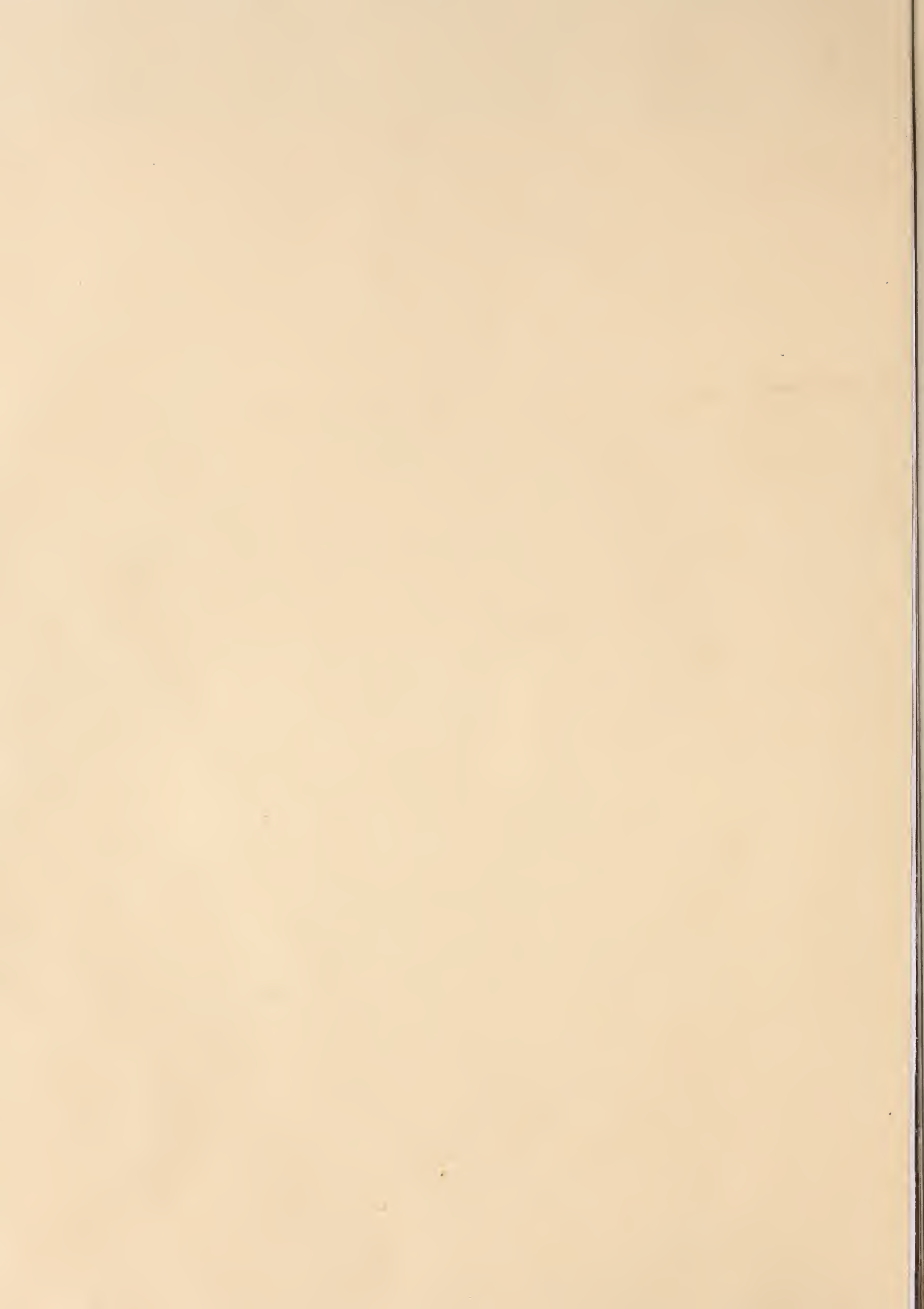


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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. III, No. 41

Section 1

February 17, 1934

**CWA CURTAILS PROGRAM** Sharp curtailment of Civil Works Administration wages, hours and projects with complete demobilization of the program by May 1 was announced yesterday by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. He revealed that pending demobilization, hours will be held down to 24 hours weekly in urban and 15 hours in rural areas; the controverted "union" scale of wages has been abandoned for "prevailing rates", and all but carefully selected projects will be cut off. (Press.)

**FRENCH NITRATE PURCHASE** The French have agreed to grant to American producers of synthetic sodium nitrate a contract for 40,000 tons for quick delivery, it was learned yesterday from a Paris dispatch to the New York Times. This represents a value of about \$1,250,000, and constitutes a substantial part of France's total imports of nitrates.

**RETAIL SALES INCREASE** Retail sales gains for the week, ranging from 20 to 40 percent more than the same week last year, and continued improvement in industry, were reported by the review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. "Industrial stabilization is being brought nearer a reality with each passing week," the report said, "as many of the smaller plants have achieved the best operating position in two or three years and are booked to capacity until early May...The reopening of the long-term capital market soon is expected to release an enormous reserve of funds, which has been guarded closely by the heavy industries and a large part of this money will find its way into materials for repairs and plant equipment which have been needed for years..." (Press.)

**URGE HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION** Federal appropriations of \$650,000,000 for construction and maintenance of highways is asked in resolutions adopted yesterday at the closing session of the tenth annual Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, says an Atlantic City report to the New York Times. The resolution calls on Congress to provide \$400,000,000 for Federal highways in the fiscal year 1935 and to resume the \$125,000,000 annual aid for State road construction, suspended for 1933 and 1934, for a 2-year period beginning July 1, 1935.

**OFFER PEEK BANK POST** George N. Peek has been definitely offered the post of president of the new Export-Import Bank, Chairman Jesse Jones, of the RFC, said last night. "What we need is a horse-trader rather than a banker for this job," Jones explained, adding his hope and confidence that Peek would accept. (Press.)



## Section 2

Commodity  
Prices

"The average of wholesale commodity prices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics made last week its sixth consecutive advance and reached the highest level since 1931," says an editorial in the New York Times (February 12). "It is more than 21 percent above the figure for the corresponding week of February, 1933... Thanks to this readjustment within the price structure, the position of the American farmer has been substantially improved, since the goods he sells have appreciated in value much more than those of most goods he buys. This change is clearly reflected in the index of farm purchasing power computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It now stands at 60, compared with 49 in February of last year. Nor does the spread between these figures tell the whole story. For in addition to higher prices for their products, American farmers are to receive this year about \$1,000,000,000 in corn loans and 'benefit payments' as a reward for curtailment of acreage. There are many reasons to doubt the wisdom of such bounties, but no reason whatever to doubt that they are putting more purchasing power into the farmer's pocket. The result is evident in the increased business of mail-order houses and the larger sales of automobiles."

Social  
Planning

"In a recent number of Planning attention is directed to the lack of necessary data on many urgent social and economic problems", says a note in Nature (London) for February 3. "A civilisation has grown up under industrialism which calls for enormous resources of knowledge in order to operate it without constant and painful breakdowns. Yet we neither possess the required knowledge nor are we making at present any adequate effort to get it, although its provision offers no insuperable difficulties. Our whole attitude towards the question is still coloured by the prejudices and assumptions of a pre-scientific and pre-technical age. It has yet to be recognised that the same technique which has produced electricity, wireless, fertilisers and new breeds of plants and animals can, if suitably adapted, produce those social, political and economic inventions which we so desperately need..."

Conservation  
of Land

Agricultural Education for February contains "National Policies of Agricultural Land Utilization" by George S.

Wehrwein, University of Wisconsin. He says in conclusion:

"We have come a long way in half a century, from exploitation to conservation - which often was mere conversation - to policies and programs which are coming to grip with realities. Fifty years ago it was impossible to create public forests by reserving the public domain; today we are planning to spend \$50,000,000 to buy submarginal farm land. Twenty years ago Van Hise said, 'As rapidly as a sentiment can be developed for their enforcement, laws should be passed which will prevent the neglect of the land. The precautions necessary to prevent excessive erosion may be enforced by law, since they vitally concern the common welfare not only of this but of all succeeding generations'. At that time few people were willing to go as far as that, but today sentiment is rapidly being developed for a policy of encouragement, aid, and regulation to control erosion on private land. Fifty years ago American cities began planning their land uses, then the planning idea was expanded to include the metropolitan region; today we talk of county planning, state, and even national land planning..."



Loans for Nurserymen, florists, greenhouse men, bulb-growers, and  
Nurserymen similar growers and horticulturists, who devote the major  
part of their time and assets to agricultural production,  
have been added to the list of "farmers" who are eligible for short-term  
loans from the 587 production credit associations recently organized in the  
48 states, according to S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of  
the Farm Credit Administration. To qualify for such credit, Mr. Garwood  
said, the major portion of the assets of an individual or a business must  
be devoted to production, half of the gross income must be derived from the  
sale of products produced by the applicant, and at least one-half of the  
time of the personnel spent in production operations. Eligible producers  
may obtain loans by becoming members of a production credit association  
serving their territory, borrowers obtaining their voting stock in the  
amount of one \$5 share for each \$100 or part of \$100 borrowed, and by offer-  
ing adequate security.

Sales-Tax Condemnation of the sales tax has been voiced in a  
Report report on a nation-wide investigation, made public through  
the Columbia University Press. Describing the sales tax as  
"an unnecessary and backward step," the report declared that, "on the  
whole, experience with this form of taxation to date offers little support  
to those who contend that the sales tax should form a permanent element in  
a State tax system." The Rockefeller Foundation financed the investigation,  
which was directed by Robert Murray Haig, McVickar Professor of Political  
Economy at Columbia. It was carried out by a staff of economists under  
Professor Carl Shoup of the School of Business. The study, said to be the  
most exhaustive of its kind yet undertaken, covered twenty-seven States, in  
eighteen of which sales taxes are in effect. "In common with most profes-  
sional students of taxation in this country," said Professor Shoup, "the  
writer has had an unfavorable opinion of the sales tax, although he has not  
believed it to be by any means unworkable or impracticable with respect to  
raising considerable amounts of revenue. The results of the present study  
have caused him to favor the tax even less than before, chiefly because of  
the indications found with respect to the distribution of its burden..."  
(Press.)

National A permanent program of national development based pri-  
Development marily on control of water resources is expected by President  
Roosevelt to grow out of a preliminary study being conducted  
by a departmental committee, including the Secretaries of Agriculture,  
Commerce, Interior and War, says the New York Times (February 14). The ulti-  
mate object desired, the President said, is a program that will provide for  
the maximum use of watersheds, rivers and harbors development, elimination  
of soil erosion, reforestation where this is desirable, land reclamation  
where feasible and the abandonment of agricultural lands which are found un-  
profitable. Into the project also enters probable decentralization of indus-  
try, on the order of a plan operating in some parts of Europe, where per-  
sons who gain only a subsistence from farming may have available each year  
a "cash crop" through some form of temporary employment such as forestry  
work. It is hoped by the President that the program can be made self-sus-  
taining in the long run.



Congressional Bills (Feb.9-15)

On Feb. 10 the Senate Committee on Ag. and Forestry reported out S.1974, to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, with amendements, and submitted S.Rept.283 thereon. On Feb. 13 the Senate agreed to the conference report on S.1975 to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting in 1934. On Feb. 14 the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported S.2703 to amend subsection (b) of section 12 of the act, "to provide for the establishment of a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts and for other purposes," approved Jan 31, 1934, without amendement, and submitted S.Rept.301 thereon. On the 15th the House passed H.R.7928 to amend subsection (b) of the same act; the Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported S.2652 to include peanuts as a basic ag. commodity under the A.A.Act, without amendement, and submitted S.Rept. 312 thereon; the President approved H.R.7527 making an additional appropriation of \$950,000,000 to carry out the purposes of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 and for continuation of the Civil Works program.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

Robinson (S.2703) to amend subsection (b) of section 12 of the act, "to provide for the establishment of a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1934; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency.

Carey (S.2734) authorizing loans by Federal land banks to partnerships, associations and corporations in certain cases; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency.

Costigan (S.2732) to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the A.A.Act; ref. Com. on Finance.

Frazier (S.2785) to include rye, flax and barley as basic agricultural commodities under the A.A.Act.

Buckbee (H.R.7874) to authorize the county farm-debt adjustment committee to scale down the loans on farm lands to the amount which may be obtained by loan from the Federal land banks.

Iglesias (H.J.Res.270) to make available to Puerto Rico certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, for experiment station and extension work, which have not been paid.

Hill (H.R.7905) to make peanuts a basic ag. commodity for the purposes of the A.A.Act.

Jones (H.R.7907) to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic ag. commodities under the A.A.Act.

Jones (H.R.7928) to amend subsection (b) of section 12 of the act, "to provide for the establishment of a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1934.

Mrs. Jenckes (H.R.7964) to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and false advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics; ref. Com. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bankhead (H.R.7971) to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis and to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

Spence (H.R.7972) to aid in reducing the tobacco surplus and for other purposes.

Sirovich (H.R.8020) to promote the exportation, purchase and sale of agricultural products and for other purposes.

Sirovich (H.Res.269) to promote and aid in the recovery of agriculture and other trade by creating the Federal Export and Import Corporation.



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Vol. LII, No. 42

Section 1

February 19, 1934

## CWA WORKERS DISMISSED

His funds exhausted and his offices flooded with applications which may never even be considered unless Congress provides more money, Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, dismissed the small army of regional and State advisers who helped him pass upon projects in the \$3,300,000,000 employment-making construction program. (Baltimore Sun.)

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## COLD RUINS N.Y. PEACHES

Extreme cold in the last few weeks has ruined the New York State peach prospects, the Agricultural Commissioner, Charles H. Baldwin, reported yesterday, saying there would be practically no crop this year. Trees had frozen in many sections and the losses would be more than \$1,000,000, he added. The loss from trees that would never bear again would not be known until spring. (New York Times.)

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## N.J. MILK BOARD CUTS PRICES

To meet competitive levels in adjoining States, the New Jersey Milk Control Board has made a 13-cent reduction in the wholesale price of milk, effective February 15, according to a Trenton report to the New York Times. At the same time the board announced an increase in the butterfat differential to be paid to producers and said that it was reducing the retail price of cream to allow consumers to share in the reduced basic wholesale price.

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## TO STUDY MASS HOUSING

The administration has begun a long-range study of mass housing, designed to facilitate and direct the expenditure of \$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 of private funds in ten years, says a copyright article to the Associated Press. Holding such large expenditures are beyond government financing abilities, President Roosevelt designated four Cabinet members to make the study with a view to finding out how private capital might be stimulated in this field.

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## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Business conditions showed continued improvement in January, and gains in production and basic distribution were extended into the first half of the present month, according to the current monthly report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. "Advances in production in some major industries," the report says, "were greater than is seasonally normal at this time of the year, and declines in others were less than expected..." (Press.)

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## Section 2

Scientific Property      "...Injustice in the distribution of rewards to the inventor of trifles and the creator of new theories which prove to have a practical value is bound to arouse discussion," says an editorial in the New York Times (February 11). "...So important has the question become that at the request of the American Bar Association a subcommittee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science considered it anew. Like nearly all its predecessors this subcommittee admits the justice of the scientific case in principle, but decides that 'no effort should at present be made to develop a plan' to secure protection. While this conclusion leaves the scientist exactly where he was, the committee's report is nevertheless a contribution to the whole theory of intellectual property. The tradition that the mathematical physicist or biologist who patents an invention sullies himself is given short shrift. Scientists themselves no longer observe it rigorously. The old notion that patent laws encourage invention is also riddled. No one believes that our Edisons and Marconis would cease to produce useful machines and devices and that great industrial laboratories would be closed if patent laws were repealed. Nor is it greed that animates the scientist in demanding his economic rights. The report makes it clear that he is primarily interested in obtaining the means for carrying on his researches..."

Oat Flour for Bread      The Free State Government is carrying out experiments with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of utilizing a mixture of oat and wheat flour in making bread, says a Dublin report to the New York Times. Bread with 5 percent oat flour has been baked at Curragh Camp in County Kildare. The loaf is slightly yellow in color and smaller than the all-wheat flour bread. The quality of the bread and the taste are quite satisfactory, however. Following the success of this experiment, the government, it is anticipated, will decree that all bread baked in the Free State must contain a fixed percentage of oat flour with a view to using up some of the heavy surplus oat crop in the country.

"Standardized Plant Names"      Florists Exchange (February 10), reporting the recent meeting of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, says: "...Two important proposals will be acted upon if possible. The first is to include in the new edition a number of tree names used in the lumber industry, which, though not strictly horticultural, are at the same time in constant practical use. The second is to invite the American Pharmaceutical Association to prepare a list of some 200 names of drug plants which, though commercially important, are not at the present time listed in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary or otherwise standardized. A significant and promising possibility was suggested by Dr. F. V. Coville, United States botanist and member of the subcommittee, namely, that 'Standardized Plant Names' might ultimately become associated with important collections of living plants in botanic gardens, arboreta, etc. This step, it was felt, would add greatly to the usefulness of the book and also tend to meet the criticisms of some individuals who appear to have consistently confused the question of plant nomenclature with that of plant identification. While S.F.N. was never intended to be a manual of plant identification, it could well serve to supplement an endeavor to



identify plant species and varieties by means of growing collections and herbaria...The tremendous value of the work done by Dr. Coville and his staff in the Bureau of Plant Industry was commented on and similar cooperation was considered essential in the preparation of a new edition..."

Glucose as "Sugars of the glucose group are potential raw material  
Source of for vinegar production, since they can be fermented with  
Vinegar yeast and the resulting alcohol converted to vinegar in presence of acetic bacteria, and interest will be aroused by the discovery that yeast can be dispensed with," says an editorial in Food Manufacture (London) for Feb. It appears that under certain conditions the acetic bacteria alone are capable of promoting the reaction. Success depends upon exclusion of oxygen during the first stage so as to avoid formation of 5-carbon acids--e.g., gluconic acid. From the recently published German patent specification which enunciates this discovery we gather that digestion of the sugar solution-acetic ferment mash at a temperature of about 30° C. in a carbon dioxide or nitrogen atmosphere leads to ethyl alcohol formation from no less than 20 to 40 percent of the sugar. Following this novel anaerobic treatment, quantitative oxidation of the alcohol into vinegar is effected in the customary manner. About 15 to 20 hours are occupied by the initial anaerobic process, and a 40 to 50 percent yield of vinegar (calculated on the sugar) is possible if alcohol is periodically distilled off and fresh acetic ferment brought into contact with still unfermented sugar."

Forestry American exports of lumber, timber and wood manufactures  
Products during 1933 totaled \$47,233,683 compared with \$39,055,047 during 1932, a gain of 20 percent, according to the Forest Products Division, Department of Commerce. It is encouraging that American woods continue to enjoy popularity abroad, this being due, according to Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the division, in large measure to the high quality and special dimensions procurable in this country. In the opinion of Mr. Oxholm, the time is ripe for American lumber exporters to make a strong effort to recapture the lost territory by applying in the foreign field the same intelligent trade extension efforts which have been so successful at home. This particularly refers to the engineering field in which the American woods have important advantages. Wooden radio towers more than 300 feet in height which have been built in Europe of American lumber are pointed out as an example of what may be accomplished. The Forest Products Division also reports that imports of paper and paper products into the United States during 1933 declined in value by 18 percent compared with the preceding year. Values for the two years were, respectively, \$77,446,538 and \$94,134,622. Examination of the various items comprising United States paper imports, however, reveals that the apparent decline in 1933 was the result of the generally lower average prices prevailing, rather than an actual decline in the volume of shipments. (Press.)

Peruvian Wine Wine growers of Peru are making plans to invade the American market, according to a report to the Commerce Department. The cost of producing wine in Peru is unusually low, and if reasonable freight rates can be obtained it will be possible to place Peruvian wines on the market at favorable competitive prices. (Press.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 16.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.35; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3-4.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $89\frac{1}{4}$ - $92\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 am.dur.\* Minneap.  $82\frac{1}{8}$ - $86\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 hd.wr.\* K.C.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $93\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 w.wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $59\frac{1}{8}$ - $61\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $45\frac{1}{4}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.L. 49-50¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.L.  $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $33\frac{3}{8}$ - $34\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; K.C.  $34\frac{3}{4}$ - $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ -37¢; St.L.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 77-78¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.84\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.86\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits & vgs.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.05-2.35 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.63 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$2.10 in the East; \$1.78-1.80 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.80-1.85 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.55- $1.57\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Mid-west yellow onions brought \$1-1.50 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$60-65 bulk per ton in Pittsburgh; sacked \$40-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Fla. Pointed type \$1-1.25 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, R.I. Greening apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.C. Va. Delicious \$1.65-1.75 in Pittsburgh. E.S. Md. and Del. Jersey type sweet-potatoes 75¢-\$1.50 per bu basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.35-1.40 per bu hamper in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points to 12.29¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 5.91¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 12.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.20¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 25¢; 91 score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢; Firsts, 18¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LII, No. 43

Section 1

February 20, 1934

**R.R. WAGE DISPUTE**                      A 30-day respite in the railway wage controversy was indicated yesterday by A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, following a conference with President Roosevelt. This period will be utilized in obtaining local reaction to the proposal of the President that the wage truce be continued another six months after June 30, which would defer restoration or further reduction in railway pay until next January 1. (Press.)

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**30-HOUR WEEK BILL**                      House Labor Committee approval of a bill reducing the work week of industries under NRA codes to 30 hours, with some leeway to be determined by a Federal board, was predicted yesterday by Chairman Connery (Democrat), Massachusetts. The prediction was made after William Green had said the American Federation of Labor would accept the flexible provision if essential to Administration approval. (Associated Press.)

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**WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES**                      Wholesale food prices continued to advance during the past week and the Weekly Food Index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., displayed its eighth consecutive weekly gain. The index for February 15 stood at \$2.11, the highest it has been since November 1931, and compares with \$2.08 for the preceding week. The latest index is now 3 cents above the high point of last year, and contrasts with \$1.51 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 39.7 percent. (Press.)

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**STEEL ORDERS**                      Independent of large orders for railroads and construction materials placed last week, rolling of which will not start for several days, steelworks operations made another sharp advance, 4 points to 43 percent, with the trend still strongly upward, states the magazine Steel. Actual and prospective tonnage from major consuming lines has expanded. Demand from the automobile industry appears insatiable, and there is evidence that manufacturers not only are taking all the finished steel they can obtain for this quarter but also are seeking to accumulate stocks for the second quarter. (Press.)

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**EASTERN PEACH CROP**                      Reports of the effects upon peaches and apples of the six-below-zero weather at Martinsburg, West Virginia, last week, coupled with near-zero weather the first of this week, bore out the earlier prediction, that the damage was less than at first estimated. The general report over this section indicated a kill of two-thirds to three-fourths of the buds, leaving enough for a partial crop at least, depending upon the heaviness of the bud set. (Press.)

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## Section 2

**Survey Shows**                      Employment gains ranging from 12 percent to 100 percent  
**Jobs Increase**                      over a year ago were reported in a United Press survey of  
   industrial centers throughout the United States. The Labor  
Department at Washington estimated that since March 1, 1933, the nearest  
date for which figures are available, employment in manufacturing and non-  
manufacturing industries has increased by 2,387,000, with \$60,200,000 added  
to the weekly payroll. This has been accomplished, the Department reported,  
with only a slight increase in the cost of living index - 135 as of December  
1, 1933, compared with 132.1 December 1, 1932. In New York State the Labor  
Department's monthly report for January showed employment 18.6 percent above  
last year, with payrolls 29 percent greater. Unusually large seasonal gains  
in the clothing industry made the general seasonal decline over the preceding  
30-day period less than usual. (Wall Street Journal, February 20.)

**China Tests**                      "With the cooperation of plant breeders of Cornell Uni-  
**Wheat Strains**                      versity and the International Educational Board, plant breeders  
   in the College of Agriculture at the University of Nanking,  
China, have tested 537 foreign wheat varieties in comparison with certain  
native Chinese strains," says the Northwestern Miller (February 14). "...  
Among the large number of American varieties of winter and spring wheats  
tested, only a few yielded more than some of the better Chinese wheats, with  
which they were compared. Among the high yielding American varieties are  
Red Rock from Michigan, Alabama Blue Stem, Currell, and Leap's Prolific.  
The plant breeders at Nanking are using methods very similar to those used  
at Cornell University. They are handling very large numbers of pedigree  
lines. For instance, in 1925, 4,529 head selections were made from the  
farmers' fields in the vicinity of Nanking and in three other regions.  
These were tested in direct comparison with the foreign varieties over a  
period of years. Although the American varieties named above yield as much  
or more than some of the better Chinese varieties, they are later, and hence  
do not fit into the two-crop system commonly practiced by the Chinese wheat  
growers. The late maturity of these American varieties is an undesirable  
character in another respect, as temperatures are usually high after the  
middle of May, and these late varieties, which bloom about May 10, do not  
develop plump kernels. Crosses have been made between an early variety of  
Japanese wheat and Honor, a variety of soft white winter wheat bred at  
Cornell University. These hybrid progenies have been tested on a large  
scale for several years at Nanking, and some of them show great promise,  
yielding as much as 90 percent more than the highest yielding Chinese  
selections."

**Weather in**                      Seeking secrets of the stratosphere which may eventually  
**Stratosphere**                      enable meteorologists to forecast weather changes with great-  
   er certainty, scientists at Lambert-St. Louis Flying Field  
are releasing at 2-hour intervals small hydrogen-filled balloons bearing  
sensitive recording instruments. "This study," said Prof. Carl G. Rosby,  
meteorologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "will give us  
the structure of the wave disturbance passing over this section. A series  
of such experiments may in time give us information enabling us to forecast  
weather changes with greater certainty. (Associated Press.)

## Capital

## Goods

"Current indices of business reveal a striking difference in conditions prevailing in two great groups of industries," says an editorial in the New York Times (February 17). "In those producing goods for more or less immediate consumption there is comparatively little evidence of depression. This is shown in the figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. In the latest month for which an estimate is available, production in the boot and shoe industry is placed at 95, on a scale in which 100 represents the average output for the years 1923-25; consumption of cotton is estimated at 89; deliveries of silk at 103; activity in the meat-packing industry at 98; production in gasoline at 184; manufacture of automobile tires at 93; production of cigarettes at 118. In all these industries, and others, activity is extremely close to, or even actually above, the level prevailing in more prosperous years before the depression. A sharply different story is told by the experience of the second great group of industries - those producing capital goods rather than articles for consumption. Production of cement is down to 39; shipbuilding stands at the same figure; activity in the lumber industry is estimated at 30; the production of iron ore at 23 and the manufacture of locomotives at 0. These figures plainly show that it is primarily in the industries producing capital goods that the depression still persists..."

## Chinch Bug

## Infestation

Possibility of severe damage to small grain crops in six States by chinch bugs has been reported by Myron H. Swenk, University of Nebraska entomologist, who said the infestation was reported the heaviest since 1887. "Conditions in Nebraska have not been measured accurately," Swenk said, "but in southeastern Nebraska we think there are as many or more bugs as in any year for the last 30. Taking in the whole territory of southern Indiana, a large part of Illinois, southern Iowa, northern Missouri, northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, it is said we would have to go back to 1887 to find as many." (Associated Press.)

## Subsistence

## Homesteads

With only \$25,000,000 available, the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department has had projects which would cost \$4,500,000,000 proposed to it, Secretary Ickes has indicated. The opportunity to live on a small farm and raise edibles while working in cities has resulted in 2,000 separate applications for homesteads. These come from every State and also from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Alaska. Applications from California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Alabama each total more than the original \$25,000,000. "Of the proposed projects," said M. L. Wilson, director of the division, "a preliminary examination indicates that upwards of \$750,000,000 in proposals have genuine merit which would entitle them to further study and consideration." The factors considered by the division in judging a project, according to Mr. Wilson, are whether the calibre of people is high enough so that they will make the most of a plot of from two to five acres, employing the tract for the production of fuel, vegetables, poultry, small livestock and other produce for home use, foods which such people are now unable to buy in sufficient quantities because of their crippled incomes. (New York Times.)



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 19.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.35; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.45-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 88-91¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 81½-85½¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 83½-84½¢; Chi. 91½¢ (Nom); St. Louis 90¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58½-60½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 44½-44¾¢; St. Louis 48½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-49¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-3/8-32-7/8¢; K.C. 35½-36½¢; Chi. 35½-36½¢; St. Louis 37½¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 77-78¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. \$1.84-1.87.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.05-2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.63-1.68 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$2-2.10 in the East; \$1.75-1.80 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock nominally unchanged at \$1.80-1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.52½-1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$50-60 bulk per ton in Pittsburgh; sacked stock \$44-49 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type 85¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per western lettuce crate in a few cities; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Corpus Christi Section. New York No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 16 designated markets declined 15 points to 12.15¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 5.96¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 12.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25½ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24¾ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15½ to 16 cents; Y. Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-19½¢; Standards 17½-17¾¢; Firsts 17¢.

(Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LII, No. 44

Section 1

February 21, 1934

DEPARTMENT                      Lightened by many millions that had been requested and  
APPROPRIATION                minus provisions to create an Under-Secretary of Agriculture, the bill to provide funds for the Agriculture Department for the next fiscal year was finished yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee. The measure carried \$62,266,000 for the department and the Farm Credit Administration, but did not provide funds for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration because that unit has money on hand. The bill is \$140,802,000 below appropriations for the present fiscal year, and \$2,-820,000 less than budget estimates. Chairman Sandlin (Democrat), Louisiana, noted this was due to a reduction of \$100,000,000 for the Farm Administration, a slash of \$27,000,000 in highway construction and other allotments. (Associated Press.)

LONDON                              A declaration that no exchange stabilization discussions  
OPINION                            with the United States were contemplated by the British Government, because of the slim chance of their being successful, was made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to a copyright dispatch from London. Meanwhile British financial circles professed themselves unworried by the dollar's gradual depreciation during the last fortnight. The experts' viewpoint is that the excess of the world demand for dollars over the supply inevitably will make its weight felt.

FINANCIAL                            "Members of the Federal Reserve System's advisory council, meeting yesterday," says Elliott Thurston in the Washington Post, "approved Administration plans for intermediate industrial credit banks, favored longer-term Treasury financing issues and urged modification of the securities act with a view to stimulating the activity of private capital..."

BRITISH-S.A.                      A campaign to extract new trade privileges from numerous  
TRADE PLAN                        South American governments by threatening to refuse them rights to float loans in London is under way in London, it was revealed yesterday in a copyright report to the United Press. The British are going after the rich South American markets, where the United States has been seeking fresh outlets. A bitter struggle for supremacy in the Latin-American field appears inevitable.



## Section 2

Citrus Experiments made by the government chemists in the Federal  
Research citrus by-products laboratory at Weslaco, Texas, have resulted  
in the discovery and development of new processes for commercializing grapefruit and oranges. One of these will result in the placing on the market of pulp products of these citrus fruits, and the other the wider distribution and sale of their juices. Grapefruit juice which was frozen at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero more than a year ago was examined recently and found to be in perfect condition. Samples of the new by-products of the fruits which were recently sent to European countries have brought orders for several hundred tons of both the juices and pulp and shipments will be made when the new crop of fruit is available. (Wall Street Journal, February 19.)

Farm That the Federal land banks are an important source of  
Mortgage farm mortgage loans and have become relatively more important  
Loans during the last few months is shown by recent estimates by  
the Farm Credit Administration, which show the aggregate amount of all farm mortgages recorded in the United States by various types of mortgages during the months of October, November and December, 1933. The mortgages recorded by the Federal land banks on their own account and as agents of the Land Bank Commissioner increased from 40 percent of the amount of all mortgages recorded in the United States during October to 69 percent during December. These estimates are based on data taken from county records by correspondents of the Farm Credit Administration and reports from the Federal land banks. The amount of farm mortgage credit extended during December was almost equal to the total amount granted during both of the two preceding months. The estimated amount of farm mortgages recorded in December was \$142,332,000 compared to \$86,742,000 in November and \$63,650,000 in October.

Constructive "Those who complain that there is too much knowledge and  
Research productive skill, and the extremists who go to the length of  
demanding a vacation in scientific and technical progress so  
that the world may have time to collect its wits in social and economic matters, have found no hearing among the men whose lives are devoted to carrying on research," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (Feb. 13) "These men know that only the continued advance of knowledge provides the inspiration which distinguishes constructive effort from mere drudgery. It is fortunate that neither the industry laboratory nor the college research institution has listened to the preachings of discouragement; their fruitful research has continued even through the most depressing experiences. Only part of the product has as yet come to general knowledge, but a large total of progress has been achieved. Much of the inspirational effect is therefore still to come, particularly as to the research work of industries. The work of the colleges is a more immediate source of inspiration, for, being less immediately directly centered on tangible profit, it is better suited to early reporting, and the stimulus of work and achievement at one institution acts promptly to animate the effort of others. For this reason an account of current work like that of Lehigh University reported this week has great constructive possibilities. Similar accounts of work done elsewhere are sure to strengthen the effect."



### Streamside Forests

"'Streamside public forests' is the talk among conservationists and public officials in the Nation's Capital. A. E. Andrews, sportsman and editor of a farm publication, of Huntington, Indiana, started it," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper for March. "'A township of forest here would take in good corn land', Mr. Andrews wrote to officials in Washington, 'but a township along streams would help prevent floods and provide excellent recreation. A township in a block would reach people only on four sides of six miles each, but the same area of cheaper land, following a stream, would stretch 144 miles if only a quarter of a mile wide, reaching hundreds of thousands of people, winning their approval and support.' Mr. Andrews could have added that the streamside forest will improve fish production and fishing many fold and also raise the underground water table for miles on each side of the stream, officials of the game association point out in endorsing his suggestion. Government officials are studying it."

### Chemical News

The Berlin correspondent of Chemical and Metallurgical from Germany Engineering (February), writing on chemical developments in Germany, says: "...The addition of alcohol to all motor fuels, specified by law, \* even with the present economic situation, has not lowered the price of these fuels. This measure is now being fought at its source. As is known, German agriculture suffers from an oversupply of potatoes, amounting to about 1,000,000 tons a year, from which about 100,000 tons of alcohol is produced. To relieve this situation the land growing potatoes must be used for other purposes, and here flax and oil seeds must first receive consideration, as German imports of wool and cotton and of oils total several hundred million marks annually. German flax growing has shown a drastic decline in later years, but an encouraging result in the efforts to revive it is the success obtained in recent experiments to develop new grades of flax which will give long fiber and high yields of oil. At the same time, a new steeping process has been developed, which works with ozone, and which permits an important reduction in treatment cost. This reduction is about 330 Rm. per ton of fiber (not of flax stalks), an important achievement with the present price of about 1,000 Rm. per ton of fiber..."

### Turnip Juice

#### Good Source of Vitamin C

Juice from the lowly turnip is recommended as a good depression substitute for orange juice or tomato juice, says a Toronto report to Science Service (February 13). Attention is called to its value as a cheap source of scurvy-preventing vitamin C by Dr. E. W. McHenry of the University of Toronto School of Hygiene in a report to the Canadian Medical Association Journal. In Toronto one cent will buy 1,000 vitamin C units from turnip juice, whereas the number of vitamin C units from one cent's worth of lemon juice are 180, from orange juice 220, from tomato purchased as juice 170 and from tomato juice prepared from canned tomatoes 180. Two pounds of ordinary turnips will give fifteen ounces of the juice, which is said to be sweet and not unpalatable. Salt improves the flavor, but for infants the pure juice is advised. The juice may be easily made at home by grating a section of turnip and pressing the juice from the minced material in a linen or other cloth.

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 20, 1934:--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.35; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.\* Minneap.  $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $89\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 80-84¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*K.C.  $82-83\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 90¢; St.L. 89¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.L. 92¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-1/8-59-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $43\frac{3}{4}$ - $44\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. L. 48-48½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 35-36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-77¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. \$1.84-1.87.

Fruits & Veggies.: Sacked Green Mtn potatoes from Me. brought \$2.25-2.40 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.68-1.73 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$2.10-2.20 in Balto.; \$1.75-1.80 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock too few sales in Chi.; \$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Mid-western yellow onions ranged \$1.10-1.50 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester and 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 85¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bu. hamper in city markets. Tex. Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 70¢ f.o.b. Corpus Christi Section. East Shore Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 75¢-\$1.15 per bu basket in the East; high as \$1.50-1.60 in Cincinnati. Tenn. Nanny Halls \$1.30-1.40 per hamper in the Middle West. N.Y., No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, R.I.Greening Apples \$1.50-1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.City; Baldwin \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. and Rome \$1.45 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 12.01¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 5.89¢. March future contracts on the N.Y.Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.90¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 26¢; 91 Score,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes) were: Specials, 18-19½¢; Standards,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LII, No. 45

Section 1

February 23, 1934

**FRENCH BUDGET** Smiling but stubborn, Premier Gaston Doumergue scored a smashing victory in the Chamber of Deputies last night when he was given a 496 to 123 vote in favor of balancing the 1934 budget, says a Paris report to the United Press. Facing a flat threat by Doumergue to quit, the chamber gave him extraordinary power to cut state expenses to the bone in order to balance the budget and keep the franc on the gold standard. The vote gave Doumergue decree powers to slash the cost of government, similar to those granted Raymond Poincare, "savior of the franc", during the crisis of 1926.

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**COTTON LEADS EXPORT TRADE** Unmanufactured cotton made the largest individual contribution to the \$1,675,020,000 export trade of the United States for the calendar year 1933, totaling \$398,212,263, against \$345,164,559 for the preceding year, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Statistics Division, Department of Commerce. Bright flue-cured leaf tobacco sold abroad from the United States during the year was valued at \$67,656,056, against \$49,160,643 in 1932, the statistics show. (Press.)

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**COMMODITY PRICES** The steady upward trend in wholesale commodity prices, since the beginning of this year, is reflected in the Daily Weighted Price Index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., which again rose to a new high for the recovery movement. On February 15, the index stood at 109, an increase of almost a full point over the same day of the previous week and only 4.50 points below the 1933 high point of July 18 last. The latest index compared with 68.65 on the corresponding day of 1933, a gain of 58.8 percent. (Press.)

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**FARM CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS** Forty production credit associations were chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, William I. Myers, last week, bringing the total throughout the United States to 606, these associations having an authorized capital of \$63,649,-285. About four-fifths of the initial capital is supplied by the 12 production credit corporations, one of which is located at the headquarters of each regional organization of the Farm Credit Administration. The production credit associations are given a specific area in which to make loans and those chartered now cover three-fourths of the United States, being organized in the 48 states and covering 34 states completely. (Press.)

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## Section 2

Practical and Scientific Work      Sir Daniel Hall, in an address on "The Future of Agricultural Science", printed in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England) for February, says: "...High specialization exists: It is inevitable; and we cannot get the best work done, and we cannot solve, or even get an appreciation of, many of the difficult problems that are before us unless we have such specialists each at liberty to go on working in his own way, and pursuing his particular bent to the utmost. But can we not do something to make these people human? ...What we have to try to ensure is that all our workers are making contacts with the practical men. We do this first of all to ensure that their work will have some immediate practical purpose; of course, we must ever remember that the purest scientific work may suddenly bloom into something utilitarian. Just think, for example, of the number of men and of the length of time that was spent in the minute study of the nuclei of plants and animals, work which eventually defined the chromosomes and revealed the processes of mitosis and meiosis. For years and years that was abstract, pure science without the slightest thought that it was ever going to be of any practical value. Suddenly it blossomed, and, in the hands of Morgan and his colleagues, this study of the nucleus provided a physical basis for the Mendelian generalizations. So we obtained the whole material basis of the regulated breeding of plants and animals out of that bit of abstract, pure science. None the less, I think we are more likely to get even our pure science work vital if we can persuade the workers to be agriculturists, horticulturists, and, above all, naturalists, who have their eyes upon the living, growing organisms. It is peculiarly important in another way. Often, it is only when you turn to the practical man, who is working upon a very large scale with plants or animals, that factors are disclosed, exceptions are thrown up, and difficulties are discovered, which do provide a lead, perhaps, into the ocean of pure science itself; and, therefore, it is good, from both the pure science point of view, and the immediate needs of the practical man, that all our research workers should have their ears to the ground."

A Land  
Policy

The Journal of Farm Economics for January contains "A Long Range View of National Agricultural Policy" by B. H. Hibbard, University of Wisconsin. Discussing a land policy, he says: "...That many farmers should by some means be induced to leave the land they are on because of the meagerness, or precariousness, of the returns, is, in social and humanitarian terms, easily demonstrable. From the standpoint of economic results in the way of reducing the output of farm produce to conform with demand, there is not, in this connection, much to be said. According to an estimate made by Dr. O. E. Baker, we could dispense with 28 percent of the lowest income-producing farms with a loss of but 3 percent of the commercial farm product. Then what to do with over a quarter of our farmers would stagger the city charity workers, also the Subsistence Homestead branch of the Department of the Interior, whereas the legal aspect of such an undertaking would presuppose a revolution in judgment and sentiment in all courts from the lowest to the highest. But in case these marginal farmers were moved from the sand, stumps and sage brush to better land, which is not all impossible, the result would be an increased production sufficient to double the duties of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The new national agricultural policy should promote zoning



in country districts, and should set as one of its goals the removal of many farmers out of hopeless to tolerable environment, but this will be done from another standpoint than that of creating an economic scarcity of corn or cotton. The time has come when we should recognize the imperative necessity as well as the inevitability of creating a new public domain. It will be enlarged automatically by additions coming through tax delinquency, not a desirable means. It will, and should be, enlarged through purchase from stranded and impoverished settlers, a desirable means. The government is responsible, in no small degree, for having so many of these tragedies on its hands, and its domain..."

#### British

#### Agricultural Policy

The London correspondent of Barron's, in the February 19 issue, discussing a British agricultural policy, says:

"It may be that a tendency to grouping (division of the world into groups) both in currency and trade units, is the most that can be hoped for in resuscitating international trade in the near future, though it can be only a second best and must cause some fall in the general standard of living throughout the world. This prospect is, however, apparently viewed complacently by the devotees of planning who have found a doughty champion in the British Minister of Agriculture, Walter Elliot. In his rectorial address to Aberdeen University, he gave a clue to the way in which his mind is working and of the philosophy which guides his present policy for British agriculture...Government today, he said, was passing through a great transformation, both at home and abroad, and states were no longer merely political and geographical units, but economic units as well. One factor, in particular, was producing a change in outlook. Production was becoming decentralized, international trade became less an interchange of specialized lines of production and more and more a competition in similar lines. The powers of modern science tended to ensure that, given determination, it became more and more feasible for the old specialized lines to be produced anywhere in the world or to be replaced by others just as good. Thus the national unit became more possible, though not necessarily desirable. We had been told so often that the whole world was every day becoming more interdependent that we are apt to brush aside any examination of the points where that was not true..."

#### Research on Heavy Water

Gilbert N. Lewis, of the University of California, author of "The Biology of Heavy Water" in Science (February 16), describes experiments on the effect of heavy water on plant and animal life. He says in the concluding paragraph: "One of the first experiments that should be tried is to grow some organism for a considerable period of time in a mixture of the two kinds of water, and then by analysis of the dried tissues to find whether the two isotopes are used in the proportion in which they exist in the water, or whether there are mechanisms which permit the preferential employment of  $H^1$ , or even in some cases of  $H^2$ . It is not inconceivable that heavy hydrogen, which exists in small amounts in all natural water, may actually be essential to some plants or animals. A supply of water almost completely freed from the heavy isotope is now being prepared for the purpose of conducting such studies."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 21, 1934:--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.25; cows good \$3.50-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.75-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 80-1/8-84-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 81-3/4-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 88-3/4-89¢; St. Louis 89¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-1/8-59-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 43-3/4-44¢; St. Louis 47-3/4-48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31-5/8-32-1/8¢; K.C. 33-3/4-35¢; Chi. 35¢; St.Louis 36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 75-76¢; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.84\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.87\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.15-2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.68-1.73 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$2.10 in Baltimore; Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. yellow onions brought \$1.10-1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-1.35 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida Pointed type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in N.Y.City; Baldwins \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 12.11¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price was 5.89¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.00¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 26¢; 91 Score, 25-3/4¢; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.): Specials, 18-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16-3/4¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LII, No. 46

Section 1

February 24, 1934

## SIGNS CROP LOAN BILL

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the bill providing \$40,000,000 for crop production loans with the stipulation it should be the last of its kind. His objection to the crop loans was expressed on economic grounds--that the loan record is poor and that administrative costs exceed interest collected. In particular, he said he was surprised at reports showing only 73 percent collected on the \$100,000,000 loaned last year. (Press.)

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## LUMBER CODE APPROVED

President Roosevelt gave his approval yesterday to a proposed amendment to the lumber code, which would for the first time bring the country's privately owned forests under a Nation-wide conservation program. He characterized his action as one of the most important things he has done since coming to Washington. A public hearing will be held March 12 on the question of whether to include under the code all producers of commercial lumber, including farmers. Such a step, if taken, would mean that the entire 500,000,000 acres of America's timber land would be subject to conservation. (Press.)

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## TEXTILE IMPROVEMENT

"The textile industry, after a moderate lull in the latter months of 1933, has started 1934 with an outburst of activity," says Claude A. Jagger in a report to the Associated Press. "Operating conditions have been greatly improved through elimination of cutthroat competition by the NRA codes. Standard Statistics Company, in a new survey, says production in cotton textiles reached record-breaking proportions for a time last summer, with a whirlwind of activity just before the codes became effective, as inventories were stocked up in an effort to beat the higher production costs...But these inventories then built up have been moved...Cotton mills are again quickening activity with goods contracted for at higher prices than last summer, and in many cases with profit margins more satisfactory..."

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## VIRGIN ISLANDS COUNCIL

An advisory council to assist the Virgin Islands in formulating a plan for the social and economic advancement of the population there was designated by President Roosevelt yesterday as a sequel to Federal grants already made for the purpose of reviving the rum industry of the islands. On the council President Roosevelt named five prominent citizens and two Cabinet members, Secretaries Ickes and Wallace. (New York Times.)

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## Section 2

Finance and  
Research

Food (London) for February comments editorially on the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It says: "...This year the report of the Advisory Council deals with the important question of cost, and with the history of State-aided research in this country. In 1917 the Government made a grant of 1,000,000 pounds to be expended in launching national research organizations which would supply new ideas, new methods, and new standards of quality to the principal industries of the country. It was realized that a very elastic and adaptable scheme would be necessary to meet the requirements of the many different industries to which such research could be of service, and, in order to give the maximum of assistance, it was decided to make disbursements from the fund in the form of grants paid in proportion to the income subscribed by industry towards the new associations, with the hope that in a few years the associations would become self-supporting. The scheme has amply justified the faith its founders placed in it, and has more than justified the money spent on it both by the State and by the industries themselves...But the financial problem is now more pressing than ever before, for the million fund has been exhausted, the economic depression of the past years has been unprecedented, and taxation is high. The Government still contributes to the support of the associations by provision in the annual votes of the Department, but the Advisory Council expresses a very natural disappointment that the goal of creating a number of strong self-supporting associations has not yet been reached...The industrial income of the associations has been growing steadily and at present the State is contributing 65,000 pounds a year, and industry 170,000 pounds, towards the support of 19 research associations which cover a field of manufacturing industries providing about 50 percent of the total exports of the country. The average industrial contribution to the research associations amounts to no more than 7 shillings 6 pence per 1,000 pounds of net output..."

Sales in  
Rural Areas

Preliminary estimates of general merchandise sales in small towns and rural areas for January indicate an increase of 45 percent in dollar volume over January, 1933, according to Willard L. Thorp, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There was a decrease of 40 percent between December and January, as compared with a decline of 45½ percent a year ago. Rural sales for the full year 1933, measured in dollar terms, were about 9 percent above 1932. The year 1932, on the other hand, registered a drop of 16 percent from 1931. The percentage changes given above are computed from calendar-month totals, with no allowance for differences in the number of working days in the several months. These estimates are based upon figures furnished by three large small-order companies for sales by mail only, and a large group of chain units operating in the small towns and cities of the agricultural regions of the country. (Press.)

Export and  
Import Trade

Walter Lippmann, writing in the New Herald Tribune (February 13) on foreign trade, says: "What imports ought we to take? Clearly we ought to take those for which the price in the United States is high and the quality poor; we ought to take the goods we do not produce well, since those are the goods that mean either



low wages to labor or high prices to the consumer. This, it seems to me, is the fundamental principle of a sound commercial policy: To protect the industries that are most efficient and to let imports compete with the industries that are least efficient. The more an industry claims that it needs protection the more reason there is to doubt whether it is entitled to protection. For except in special cases where, for example, the industry is a key industry or is vital to the national defense or is subjected to unfair competition from abroad the plea for very high protection is likely to mean a confession of relative inefficiency. Our policy in recent years has been the reverse of this. We have protected the relatively inefficient and unsuitable industries at the expense of the more efficient ones. We ought to reverse the policy and in future plan to protect and encourage those American producers who are the most competent by opening up export markets for them. We can do this only by opening our markets to imports which will compete with our less competent producers...."

Natural Farm and Ranch (February 15) in an editorial on needless  
Resources exploitation of natural resources, says: "...Back in Theodore  
Roosevelt's time considerable interest and also much criticism  
resulted from his efforts to preserve and create large holdings of Government  
land and forests. Today we find the Government, supported by the best  
thinkers of the Nation, going much farther than President Theodore Roosevelt  
even dared to intimate. And we are destined to go much farther in the  
conservation of natural resources in the future. It would not be surprising  
if the time came when the lumberman or the farmer would be required to plant  
a tree for every one cut, unless he could show the need for clearing the  
land or that the tree interfered with other necessary projects or enter-  
prises. Owners of agricultural lands may find it necessary, under the law,  
to build terraces and to otherwise conserve and build up the fertility of  
the soil. When the life or prosperity of the Nation is at stake, all  
preconceived ideas of personal liberty are of secondary consideration.  
We have reached the limit of our exploitation of our natural resources.  
From now on we must conserve what is left for those who come after."

Browntail                      The Civil Works project to eliminate browntail moth in Moth Campaign New Hampshire may indirectly prove a boon to the 8,748 farms and the thousands of village homes which raise annually \$1,000,000 worth of apples, according to W. C. O'Kane, state entomologist and professor of entomology, University of New Hampshire, who is directing 1,500 CWA workers in the removal of the moth nests. Since neglected and seedling apple trees are a serious source of browntail moth, as many of these will be destroyed as time and money will permit, with the permission of property owners. (New England Homestead, February 17.)

Leaf Tobacco            The value of United States exports of leaf tobacco to China registered an increase of 27 percent in 1933 over the preceding year, according to figures compiled in the Commerce Department's Tobacco Division. On a volume basis, the 1933 exports were slightly less than those for 1932. The higher prices prevailing for American tobacco, the report states, have been offset by exchange conditions. (Press.)



Congressional Bills (Feb.15-23)

On Feb. 19 the Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported out S.2500 to aid in relieving the existing national emergency through the free distribution to the needy of cotton and cotton products, with amendments, and submitted S.Rept.333 thereon. On the 20th the Senate passed H.R. 7928, to amend subsection (b) of sect. 12 of "An act to provide for the establishment of a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts," approved Jan. 31, 1934; and S.1750, to broaden the lending powers of the RFC to include apiarians. On Feb. 21 the Senate Com. on Ag. and Forestry reported out S.1800 to provide for investigation of losses from the campaign for the eradication of the Med. fruit fly by the Department, with amendments, and submitted S.Rept.344 thereon; the Com. also reported out, without amendment, S.872, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, education, industry, and commerce (S.Rept.345). On Feb. 22 the Senate Com. on Commerce reported out H.J.Res. 207, requiring ag. products to be shipped in vessels of the U.S. where the RFC finances the exporting of such products, with amendments, and submitted S.Rept 350 thereon.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

Copeland (S.2800) to prevent the manufacture, shipment and sale of adulterated or misbranded food, drugs, etc.; ref. Com. on Commerce.

Thompson (S.2817) to amend the act relating to contracts under the A.A.Act, approved Jan. 25, 1934.

Stephens (S.2855) to amend sect. 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 and amendments thereto; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency.

Smith (S.2856) authorizing the adjustment of existing contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests.

McCarran (S.2858) to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and false advertising of food, drugs, etc; ref. Com. on Commerce.

Bailey (H.R.8038) authorizing loans by Fed. land banks to associations, partnerships, and corporations.

Bailey (H.R.8039) to amend sect. 25 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

Kleberg (H.R.8050) to amend "an act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon...oleomargarine," approved Aug. 2, 1886, as amended.

Brown (H.R.8053) authorizing the Sec. of Ag. to levy a processing tax on all burley tobacco, etc.

Whittington (H.R.8096) to increase employment by authorizing an appropriation of \$400,000,000 to provide for emergency construction of public highways and related projects; ref. Com. on Roads.

Wearin (H.R.8099) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921.

Sirovich (H.R.8141) to promote the exportation, purchase and sale of ag. products.

Miller (H.R.8143) to improve the navigability of the White River; to provide for the flood control of the Miss. and White Rivers, etc; ref. Com. on Flood Control.

Crosby (H.Res.276) authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the sale and distribution of milk, cream and other dairy products; ref. Com. on Rules.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LII, No. 47

Section 1

February 26, 1934.

## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Sharp increase in industrial output and a general wholesale price rise were reported by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday for January and early February. Half a dozen major industries were mentioned by the board in announcing that its seasonally adjusted industrial production index advanced from December's 75 percent of the 1923-25 average to 78 percent in January. "The volume of industrial production increased by more than the usual seasonal amount in January and the early part of February," the board said. "The general level of wholesale commodity prices, after showing relatively little change during the last five months of 1933, advanced considerably after the turn of the year...." (Press)

## EMPLOYMENT

Industrial unemployment increased 921,000 in January, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, estimated yesterday. He said, the press reports, that the increase was the lowest for any January since the depression began. He estimated that the total unemployed in industry is 11,690,000, of which 4,600,000 have emergency employment and 7,100,000 are without means of earning a living. A Chicago dispatch to the Associated Press says that increases of 4 percent in employment and 8 percent in pay rolls of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana industries during January were reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Not only are the increases contrary to seasonal trends but are the largest for any one month since last August. As in the preceding month, the January gains were largely the result of the continued expansion in the automobile industry.

## TRADE POLICY

Reexamination of the foreign trade policy of the United States with a view to lifting some of the "excessive barriers" that restrict development of American exports is recommended by the Guaranty Trust Co., in its monthly review of business conditions, which states that the general level of wholesale commodity prices in the United States has risen 22 percent since last March, while the exchange value of the dollar has dropped about 40 percent. (Press)

## EXPORT DEALING

Spain will be allowed to export to the United States 1,100,000 gallons of wine and spirits before April 30 in exchange for an agreement to import 17,000,000 pounds of American tobacco during 1934, according to the Associated Press.



## Section 2

"Science Makes Jobs"      Science has struck back at its critics and with the aid of some of its inventions--the radio, sound cameras and loud-speakers--it has told the world that science makes jobs and does not end them. Two of science's leading representatives, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of President Roosevelt's Advisory Board on Science, and Dr. R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize winner, at a symposium in New York City under the auspices of the American Institute of Physics and the New York Electrical Society, slaughtered with words and refuted with figures those who are pressing for a "research holiday" and those who contend that science is the root of economic ills. Dr. Millikan declared that "there is no such thing as technological unemployment." In a news-reel "interview," he predicted that science would create "enormous industries" in the near future and make many jobs. Dr. Compton, in explaining the purpose of the symposium on "Science Makes Jobs," said scientists were "trying to combat the prevalent idea that science is responsible for the present difficulties of the world and that it did much to bring about those difficulties." "Science," he added, "has made jobs, not taken them away." The government should subsidize science further, he suggested. (New York Times, February 23.)

Micro-Analysis      Sir Daniel Hall, in an address on "The Future of of Plants      Agricultural Science", printed in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England) for February, mentions "the field that is opening up with regard to the minute physiology of plants." He says: "One of the difficulties in dealing with plant physiology in the past has been the purely technical one of analysis. New methods of micro-analysis are being worked out to an extraordinary degree, and appliances that are being put at the disposal of the research worker engaged with the intimate physiology of plants are altogether outside our conception of even 20 years ago. When I was in Pasadena (California) I was shown the methods by which micro-analysis of the chromosomes is being attacked at the present time. It is now possible to identify certain mineral elements in particular chromosomes of a plant. That is pushing analysis to an extreme; and in the light of these methods and some of the results already accrued, I believe this is going to be one of the most fertile fields of attacks that remain open before us. It is an extraordinarily difficult method to follow, but on which will have a bearing upon our practical problems of plant growth in many and diverse directions..."

Mineral Dust      Coating rice with mineral dusts, to keep down heat Protects Rice      generation during milling, also discourages the breeding from Weevils      of insects that infest the stored grain, says Dr. E. R. de Ong, consulting entomologist of San Francisco. The difference in weevil infestation of rice coated with calcium carbonate and untreated rice was noticed and experiments made to determine the value of the coating for protection alone. In a jar of uncoated rice, several living rice weevils and bran bugs were placed. A similar number of living weevils and bran bugs were placed in another jar containing



rice to which 1 percent of finely ground calcium carbonate had been added. These jars were kept at a temperature ranging from 50 to 75 degrees F., with sufficient moisture added to favor breeding. In 60 days the rice weevils had decreased 50 percent in the coated rice and in the uncoated rice 25 percent. The striking results, however, came at the end of a year following the higher summer temperatures which had stimulated breeding. The number of weevils in the coated rice had remained absolutely stationary throughout the year, that is, there had been just sufficient breeding to equal the small number dying. In the uncoated rice the weevils had increased more than 1,000 percent. The bran bugs had decreased slightly in both lots of rice, they apparently not finding conditions suitable for breeding. The weevil attack in the uncoated rice resulted in a loss in weight of 42 percent, a cubic foot of the coated rice weighing 76 pounds and the uncoated rice 44 pounds. The infested rice also had a very dirty appearance, necessitating the expense of recleaning besides the additional loss of weight. (Science Service, Feb. 6)

Cotton                      The limitation of machine hours at 80 weekly is proving  
Textile Code      the outstanding achievement in the cotton textile code,  
George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, stated at the annual banquet of the Rhode Island Textile Association. He said it was his opinion that there is no provision in any of the nearly 300 codes approved by the President which has contributed so much to recovery and the restoration of jobs and to making it possible for an industry to assume the burden of added NRA costs. During recent weeks there has been an improvement in the statistical situation of the cotton textile industry, Mr. Sloan declared. Sales of cotton goods during January, 1934, exceeded production by 260,000,000 yards, or 59 percent, he added, observing that the industry during January sold more goods than it did during the previous eight weeks. "The improved demand since the turn of the year has temporarily halted the tendency to accumulate stocks," he said; "furthermore the recommendation of the Code Authority to the Administrator, resulting in a 25 percent reduction in production during December, had a beneficial effect on the stock situation, thereby tending toward a better balance of production and demand."

"Winter Injury              The Northwestern Miller (February 14) contains a short  
of Wheat              article on a study of the effect of winter exposure of  
wheat in the stock, by workers at Canadian universities.

"In a brief summary of their findings, the authors of the study state that the grade of the wheat was lowered in about 50 percent of the cases and weight per bushel decreased in all but a few instances. Flour yield was generally slightly better, but there occurred cases in which it was decreased. The baking quality, when judged by a formula including no oxidizer, was usually improved, but this appeared to be in many cases merely a kind of mellowing effect, because formulas with oxidizers in many cases showed decreased baking quality. In the series studied, 38 percent of the samples exhibited no significant change, 40 percent evidence of damage, and 22 percent evidence of improvement as a result of the weathering they had received."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 23, 1934.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.35; cows good \$3.50-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.\* Minneap.  $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $80\frac{1}{8}$ - $85\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C.  $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $83$ ¢; Chi. 90¢ (Nom); St.L.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.L. 91¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70-71¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $57\frac{3}{8}$ - $59\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $44\frac{1}{4}$ - $44\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. L.  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $47\frac{1}{2}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L. 48¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{5}{8}$ - $32\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; K.C.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $35$ ¢; Chi.  $35\frac{1}{4}$ - $37$ ¢; St. L.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.84\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.87\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits & Veg.: Me. sacked Green Mtn potatoes ranged \$2.25-2.45 per 100 lbs sacks in city markets; \$1.68-1.73 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$2-2.10 in the East; \$1.75-1.78 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.82\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.50- $1.52\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.10-1.40 per 50-lb sack in the East; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-1.40 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.15 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Tex. Round Type \$1.40-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. East Shore Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 80¢-\$1.40 per bu. basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.30-1.40 per hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, R.I. Greening apples \$1.65-1.75 per bu. basket in N.Y. City; Baldwins \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 12.14¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 5.95¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.02¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.01¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 26¢; 91 Score,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Standards,  $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18¢; Firsts,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LII, No. 48

Section 1

February 27, 1934

**COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**      Creation of a Federal communications commission to control transmission by telephone, telegraph, wireless and cable was urged upon Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt in a special message which followed the recent recommendations of his special inter-departmental committee. The President believes that the relationship of government to certain utilities should be classified into three groups, transportation, power and communication, with appropriate bodies to deal with each. He pointed out that there existed no "single government agency charged with broad authority" regarding communications. (New York Times.)

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**TRADE PROGRAM**      The Administration yesterday definitely launched a trade program based upon extension of government credits to exporters, but in which tariff rates will play a part to the end that exports and imports eventually may be better balanced. George N. Peek, foreign trade adviser to President Roosevelt, accepted the presidency of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, already organized with a capitalization of \$11,000,000 to extend credits to encourage Russian trade. He will head two other similar banks yet to be organized, one for the specific purpose of financing Cuban trade and another for exporters to other countries. (New York Times.)

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**NATURAL RESOURCES**      For the country's natural resources, the Roosevelt Administration has a "25 or 50 year plan," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said in an address last night at Chicago, according to a report to the Associated Press. Included in the plan was the development of more water power projects like boulder dam and the Tennessee Valley, he said. He mentioned specifically the study now under way of the Mississippi Valley and the survey of the country's water resources now being made by the National Planning Board. Secretary Ickes said: "This Administration is planning ahead for the next 25 or 50 years."

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**FARM BUYING POWER**      A 28 percent increase for the year in buying power of farmers in the 11 Far Western States is set forth by the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking system, yesterday, in a report showing that the 1933 crops for the area increased \$146,556,000 over 1932 to a value of \$662,670,000, the highest total in three years. Higher prices for products rather than increased production, the bank states, accounts for the larger income of the farmer. (Press.)

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## Section 2

U.S. Academy of Tropical Medicine      The American Academy of Tropical Medicine has been formed by a group of leaders in the field who met at the National Academy of Sciences at Washington. President of the new organization is Dr. Theobald Smith (formerly of the Department), pioneer American disease fighter who is now on the staff of the Princeton, N.J., laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Other officers are: treasurer, Prof. W.W. Cort of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, and secretary, Dr. Earl B. McKinley, dean of George Washington University School of Medicine. Purposes of the academy are to further the extension of knowledge of tropical medicine, to coordinate the work of American investigators in this field, to function as a central source of information on the subject, and to receive funds and administer them through grants-in-aid and in support of definite research projects in tropical medicine. (Science Service, February 9.)

Fire-Resistant Canvas      A new fire resistant treatment for canvas promises increased life in service for this cotton fabric in marine service, according to the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute. Canvas thus treated is said to be particularly adapted for use as covering for life-boats, liferafts, and other surfaces exposed to the peril of fire. Serviceability of canvas in these uses is often of short duration not through wear but because of damage sustained from hot ash or clinker falling from the stacks of vessels. The fire-retardant treatment is said to make canvas highly impervious to burns from this source. Another use for the fire-proofed canvas is as a re-inforcing outer covering for asbestos-sheathed steam lines. This re-inforcement is said to add considerably to the life of the asbestos sheathing. The treated canvas is also practical and economical for awnings ashore as well as on ship-decks, to eliminate the damage and annoyance sometimes caused by carelessly discarded cigar and cigarette stubs burning a hole in the fabric. (Cotton, February.)

Interest Rates      A London report to the Wall Street Journal, (February 24) says: "That increase in industrial productivity does not imply higher interest rates is the opinion expressed by two chairmen of life insurance companies here. J. Maynard Keynes, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, stated: 'With opportunities for safe and profitable investment abroad greatly curtailed, as much by the unfortunate results of past investment as by diminished opportunities for new investment, Britain and the United States would, if they were to return to full employment of their resources, save sums so vast that they could not possibly be invested to yield anything approaching  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ . No one can foretell at what point the rate of interest will reach its equilibrium level, but it is highly probable that the equilibrium rate for long-term, gilt-edged issues is not above  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  and may be appreciably less.' Owen Hugh Smith, presiding at the meeting of the Provident Mutual Life Association, said: 'There seems to be no reason why the present low rates of interest should not continue or even fall still further.'"



Pneumatic Tires      In a summary of recent experiments, principally at State colleges, with pneumatic rubber tires on farm equipment, Walter B. Jones, in Agricultural Engineering (February) says in concluding paragraphs: "...Low-pressure pneumatic tires on haulage units such as farm wagons or trailers...seem to have sufficient advantages and annual use to promise economic justification for rather general adoption throughout the United States. The same may be said as to the ground wheels of field implements or machines with which rolling resistance is a dominating factor in successful operation, or where the product of annual usage with efficiency gain justifies the fixed charges on investment. Standardized, interchangeable wheels used in succession on sundry units might extend the usefulness of rubber tires in this class of service. Where ground adhesion for traction is required, no such generalization can be made in the present state of knowledge and development. It seems likely that there may be one zone of adaptability for rubber tires and another for lugged steel wheels, as has long been true of the adaptations of chilled and steel plows. To the extent that soil conditions influence the adaptability of rubber tires, there may even be a degree of coincidence in the field of the rubber tire and the chilled plow. It seems certain, however, that the field for rubber tractor tires is large enough to warrant continued and intensive engineering study, and to justify vigorous, though discriminating, commercial exploitation."

"Marking" English Vegetables      "The value of standardisation and organised marketing was never better seen than in the case of English homegrown vegetables," says a note in Country Life (London) for February 10. Distributors and wholesalers have given preference in the past to imported supplies because they have been more carefully selected and look more appetizing when presented for sale than did the corresponding home products. Since, however, the National Mark system was extended to fresh vegetables, the situation has greatly changed, with the result that the areas under vegetables in this country are now increasing year by year. This year the list of vegetables to which the National Mark applies will be extended to most of the main vegetable crops, and there can be no doubt that there will be an improved demand for the home products as a result. It is interesting to note how effective these livelier methods of marketing are. A grower of broccoli on the large scale recently reported that he is obtaining an average of nearly a shilling a box more for his 'selected' grade than he can get for his ordinary pack. The National Mark scheme for celery provides for a 'washed' as well as an 'unwashed' grade...Averaging the prices obtained last season, the values of 'dirty' celery (in the roll) and washed and wrapped celery were, roughly, 1s. and 2s. 3d. a dozen respectively."

Ousting The Camel      United Empire (February) notes that at the Levant Fair in Palestine in April, motor cars will be conspicuous. Not only is the automobile popular in cities, but it is "ousting the camel on the routes to Mecca, and on the age-long desert tracks."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 26.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.35; cows good \$3.50-4; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.80-4.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.60-4.90; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3-4. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.25-10.

Grain: No. 1 d. no. spr. wheat\* Minneap.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 am. dur.\* Minneap. 78-5/8-82-5/8¢; No. 2 hd. wr.\* K.C.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ -81¢; Chi. 83¢ (Nom); St. L.  $86\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 s. r. wr. St. L.  $88\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 w. wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58-1/8-60-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. L. 49¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31-32¢; K.C. 34- $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. L.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 72-74¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.83-1.86.

Fruits & vegg.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.25-2.60 per 100-lb sacks in eastern cities. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$2.20-2.25 in Balto.; \$1.73-1.78 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock nominally unchanged at \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chi. and \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Fla. Bliss Triumphs \$1.45-1.85 per bu crate in city markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. Pompano. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, R.I. Greening apples \$1.50-1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bu basket in N.Y.C.; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. on Baldwins at Rochester. Va. Staymans \$1.60-1.75 in Phila.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 11.88¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 5.81¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 11.81¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 11.78¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 19-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ -18¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol, LII, No. 49

Section 1

February 28, 1934

**COMMUNICATIONS** Two almost identical bills to bring the Nation's communications facilities under centralized Federal supervision yesterday were introduced in House and Senate. A commission of seven, exercising regulatory authority over telephone, telegraph, radio and cable services, is proposed in the measures, reenacting and broadening provisions of the radio act, and extending the Interstate Commerce Act to the communications field. (Press.)

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**MARGINAL LAND PURCHASE** Immediate purchase of \$25,000,000 worth of marginal land for withdrawal from production was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Land Policy Committee with President Roosevelt. This committee is composed of Secretary Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, National Relief Administrator, and Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator. The purchases will be the first step in the Administration's program to eliminate permanently surplus agricultural commodities grown on land of such low value that it never can be operated profitably. (New York Times.)

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**EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE BANKS** "Stimulating private sales to Cuba is the most pressing problem facing George N. Peek in his new capacity of president of a series of Government-owned export-import banks-to-be," says Kendall Foss in the Washington Post. "While the two additional banks Peek is to head are still in the formative stage and only the one for trade with Russia is ready to function, the banks for trade with Cuba and 'other countries' will be identical in set-up and method. The Russian bank should be doing business in a month, Peek said yesterday..."

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**PUERTO RICO SURVEY** Assistant Secretary Tugwell will head a committee of experts to make a survey of agricultural conditions in Puerto Rico, it was announced yesterday by Secretary of War Dern. Secretary Dern said he and Gov. Blanton Winship, of Puerto Rico, had discussed island conditions and agreed that "it would be highly advisable to have the situation studied by economists from the Department of Agriculture." (Press.)

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**APPLES AND PEACHES** Apple growers who stored their fruit had the best year financially in the last three years and they wish they had about a million more barrels, says a report from Hagerstown, Maryland. Last fall, 18,000 barrels of apples were placed in local storage plants and but 4,000 baskets remain, most of these being of domestic grades. A Trenton (N.J.) report to the New York Times says that New Jersey peach growers, whose 1934 crop was practically destroyed when the recent sub-zero temperatures froze the buds enlisted the aid of Governor Moore yesterday in an effort to obtain \$1,000,000 from the Federal Government to prepare orchards for next year.

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## Section 2

TVA                      The Wall Street Journal (February 26) reports: "An  
Appliances              exhibition of the ranges, refrigerators and water heaters  
                         constructed by the Farm and Home Authority of the Tennessee  
Valley Authority to serve as models of those to be installed throughout the  
valley will begin March 3 at the headquarters of the National Electric Manu-  
facturers' Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York City. The appliances  
will be constructed by private manufacturers and their installation is ex-  
pected to increase greatly the consumption of electric power produced by  
the Authority. Officials anticipate the appliances will be completed by  
May 1. It was made clear by TVA officials that the appliances will not be  
sold by the Authority but by the manufacturers. However, their sale to  
individuals in the valley will be financed by the Farm and Home Authority  
with a \$10,000,000 fund provided for this purpose by the RFC."

Foreign                      Commerce Reports for February 24 gives the following  
Business                  summary of business conditions abroad: "Business activity  
                         is generally maintained in the United Kingdom, despite a  
seasonal rise in unemployment. Netherland business in general continues to  
mark time, but better weather has favored outdoor activity, and the foreign  
trade, though smaller in volume, shows a better balance. Austrian foreign  
trade for 1933 declined 15 percent in imports and 4 percent in exports from  
the preceding year, reducing the adverse balance considerably. Yugoslav  
foreign trade for 11 months of 1933 yielded a larger favorable balance, with  
imports and exports above those of the preceding year. Egypt began the new  
year under considerably better conditions than a year ago, the improvement  
being ascribed chiefly to export expansion. A smaller seasonal decline than  
normal is reported in Canadian January business. Australian business still  
maintains a favorable trend, with the principal factors higher wool prices,  
good agricultural production, and heavy butter and egg export. Seasonal  
dullness prevails in Japan, and business sentiment is not optimistic. A  
slight favorable tendency has appeared in the Philippines, but the general  
outlook remains uncertain."

State                      "Upwards of \$50,000,000 has been sheared off the cost  
Appropriations          of Government in nearly a dozen States recently," says an  
                         Associated Press report from Chicago which summarizes results  
of a recent survey. "A shift of \$10,000,000 from the gasoline fund to the  
general revenue fund has been proposed to shave that amount from the tax  
burden of Massachusetts communities. The California legislature arbitrarily  
reduced the governor's biennial budget by \$11,698,307. It reduced the  
askings on virtually all State functions and eliminated some minor ones.  
Illinois' expenses were cut \$1,000,000 a month by the last legislature, Gov.  
Henry Horner claims, by reductions in salaries, personnel and the total  
number of officers. The current general assembly is the first to reduce the  
cost of State government since the World War. By expending the flexibility  
bill permitting the governor and executive council to curtail legislative  
appropriations and transfer funds, Maine saved \$1,000,000 in each of the  
last seven months. Idaho's last legislature whacked appropriations from  
\$6,009,560 down to \$4,292,044, and required all governmental, school and other  
agencies receiving State funds to trim their totals. New Jersey's governor  
saved \$2,000,000 last year by virtue of power granted to him by the legis-



lature. Arizona last year cut \$1,500,000 off its budget. Oklahoma reduced its salary appropriations for all State officials and employes more than 10 percent, and institutional appropriations more than 15 percent. Twenty-eight percent was the size of Utah's slice. The lawmakers gave the governor authority to cut off funds from any department or institution and control all their expenditures. A budget bill before the Virginia House would authorize a cut up to 5 percent to maintain a balanced budget." (Washington Post, February 26.)

#### Where Life Begins

In "What Do We Know About The Mystery of Life" (Literary Digest, February 24), Jerome Alexander, Editor of Colloid

Chemistry, says, in part: "Application of knowledge regarding

catalysts appears to explain the basic phenomena of life. Thus we may regard genes as autocatalytic catalysts, that is, catalysts which direct the formation of particles just like themselves. Bacteriophages ('bacteria-eaters') and most of the ultramicroscopic 'filter-passers' or ultrafiltrable viruses which cause such diseases as smallpox, measles, common colds, rabies and infantile paralysis, appear to consist mainly, if not entirely, of small groups of self-duplicating gene-like units, apparently much simpler in structure than cells...Biological and evolutionary evidence points to the view that life originated in the relatively simple ultramicroscopic zone and gradually became more and more complex. Hypothetically, the simplest living unit would be a moleculobiont, a self-catalyzing molecular catalyst. We have no definite evidence of the existence of anything so simple today. Nevertheless, unobserved and practically unobservable spontaneous generation in the ultramicroscopic field may be taking place continually."

#### Culture and Leisure

An editorial in Country Gentleman (March) is entitled,

"Culture by Injection." It says in part: "A good deal of pontifical pap is being spoken and written these days regard-

ing the problem of 'our new leisure'...A thing which many of our educators seem never to have learned is that you can't squirt culture into folks with a pedagogical hypodermic...It is perfectly true that big job confronts our schools. A citizenry with more leisure time probably needs leadership - but leadership with a saving sense of humor, a mellow understanding of humanity. If our educators are to be of real service in this emergency, they will have to scrap fadism, cease trying to diagram and alphabetize the processes of self-improvement, and spend more time spreading before the masses - simply and attractively - the fruits of wisdom and beauty which have come to us down through the centuries. If this be educational heresy, it at least has the virtue of being the truth. It may be that there are a great many people in this land of ours who now have no taste for good reading and for eloquent music and art, but who have the capacity to enjoy these and other gracious diversions if deftly led to them. But start telling these folks in dull platitudes what is good for them, and they will flee from self-improvement as from a plague."

#### "Black Beets"

A micro-organism which causes the condition known as

"black beets" has been found by Dr. E. J. Cameron of the

National Canners Association. In a report to the Society of American Bacteriologists, he said the organism grows only moderately in plain beet juice, but grows much faster when a strip of iron is sterilized with the beet medium. (Science News Letter, February 17.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 27.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.50; cows good \$3.50-4; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$6-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.55-4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.70; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.25-10.10.

Grain: No. 1 d. no. spr. wheat\* Minneap. 85-3/8-88-3/8¢; No. 2 am. dur.\* Minneap. 79-7/8-83-5/8¢; No. 2 hd. wr.\* K.C. 79 3/4-81¢; Chi. 86 1/2-87¢ (Nom); St. L. 88¢ (Nom); No. 2 s. r. wr. St. L. 89 1/2¢; No. 1 w. wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58 3/4-60 3/4¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 44 3/4-45¢; St. L. 49-49 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31 3/4-32 3/4¢; K.C. 34-36 1/2¢; Chi. 34¢; St. L. 36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 72-74¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.83 1/4-1.86 1/4.

Fruits & vgs.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.25-2.65 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.83-1.98 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.77 1/2-1.82 1/2 carlot sales in Chi.; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Fla. Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-1.80 per bu crate in city markets; \$1-1.15 f.o.b. Pompano. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and 95¢-1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 1 1/2-bu hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in a few cities; 60-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. E.S. Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes closed at 85¢-\$1.40 per bu basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.40-1.50 per bu hamper in the Middle West. N.Y., No. 1, 2 1/2-inch min, R.I. Greening apples \$1.62 1/2-1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; Baldwins mostly \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 11.94¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 5.80¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.83¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.86¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 26 1/2¢; 91 score, 26¢; 90 score, 25 3/4¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies, 15 1/2-16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 19-20 1/4¢; Standards, 18 1/4-18 1/2¢; Firsts, 17 1/2-18¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LII, No. 50

Section 1

March 1, 1934

## CUBAN MONEY

It was learned on high authority last night, through an Havana report to the Associated Press, that the Cuban Government was considering inflation of its dollar through the minting of new dollars made of silver purchased in the United States. Under the plan, the Cuban Government would borrow approximately \$10,000,000 in the United States and spend it all for United States silver to be minted at the U.S. Government mint at Philadelphia.

## PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The compromise plan to accomplish Philippine independence through acceptance of a slightly modified Hawes-Cutting law assumed tangible form yesterday, the Associated Press said, with Chairman Tydings (Democrat), Maryland, of the Territories Committee advising the Senate that all Philippine leaders and factions had agreed to the plan. It was learned that Tydings has the agreement in writing of every influential Philippine leader here and in Manila to accept and support the new bill, and that Tydings' report now lies on President Roosevelt's desk.

## FARM EXPORTS

Exports of agricultural implements from the United States during January registered an increase of 81 percent over the corresponding month of 1933, according to figures compiled in the Commerce Department's machinery and agricultural implements division. The value of January 1934 exports was \$1,102,932, against \$609,243 in January 1933 and \$1,450,989 in December 1933. The gain in January exports, it is pointed out, was largely accounted for by increased shipments of tractors. (Press.)

## COMMODITY PRICES

Although some irregularity was visible in the past week, the general forward movement of commodity prices, as a whole, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., continued unabated. The daily weighted price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet and based upon the spot price of 30 basic commodities, reached new high levels for the current movement during the past week, rising to 109.16 percent of the 1930-1932 average on Saturday. (Press.)

## EMERGENCY SALARIES

Classification of salaries in all emergency agencies of the Government, standardizing incomes of thousands of workers in emergency set-ups, goes into effect today. The effect of the classification will be to bring salaries in the hitherto unclassified emergency agencies into line with those paid under Civil Service in regular Government departments. (Press.)

## Section 2

Proved                                "The record of Chief Ollie Mooie Ormsby, nine-year-old Dairy Sires        Holstein sire still in service, demonstrates the value of keeping a sire until records of the production of his daughters are obtained," says an editorial in the *Prairie Farmer* (February 17). "The average production of the tested daughters of this grand old bull is 14,344 pounds of milk and 502 pounds of fat, or 2,137 pounds of milk and 86 pounds of fat more than the average production of their dams. A herd of 10 of Chief's daughters would earn practically as much above feed costs as 38 average Illinois cows. A bull that sires heifers that produce so much more than their dams is a rare treasure, and if they are sent to the butcher before the records of their daughters are available, the dairy industry suffers an irreparable loss."

Russian Trade                      An editorial in *The Producer* (February) on "Our Prospective Russian Trade", says, in part: "It is admitted that whatever demand may be developed in that country for American live stock will center on purebred breeding animals. Hopes which may have been held in the West that Russia would take over any considerable number of range cows are doomed to disappointment...Her aim is to improve and enlarge her herds to keep pace with the requirements of her people...The declaration of her ambassador, Mr. Troyanovsky, that Russia's purchases of American goods would be proportionate with United States imports from the Soviet Union should cause no surprise. International trade, in the long run, must be a quid pro quo proposition - you buy from me, and I will buy from you. No other permanent foundation is possible. Among commodities which might be imported without coming into serious competition with our home products are such things as furs, asbestos, manganese, and pulpwood."

Cooperation                      *Nature* (London) for February 10 contains an editorial on in Research        "Coordination of State Scientific Services". It says in conclusion: "Sir Frederick Gowland has pointed out that scientific men are now in real control of scientific policy in Great Britain, even when it deals with enterprises endowed by the State. Accordingly, much undoubtedly does depend upon the sincerity and loyalty with which scientific workers discharge their trust. Except with their connivance and responsibility, funds allocated for civil purposes cannot be used for the endowment of researches for the benefit of the fighting services which should properly be a charge on votes for the latter purpose. On their integrity the community must rely for ensuring that the civil vote is used entirely for civil purposes, whether or not defence purposes are served at the same time. It has to be remembered that scientific workers in Government service can only enter a protest against policy by leaving the service. A State department could not tolerate criticism or opposition from its own servants, and the responsibility for determining what constitutes honourable conduct in regard to specific duties lies with the profession as a whole. Accordingly, a healthy position and loyalty to the highest ideals are ensured as much by a widespread public spirit on the part of scientific workers generally as by the conscientiousness of individual workers. The existence of such a public spirit would not only afford full professional support to those members in actual Government service in the unlikely event of need, but also would induce scientific workers to take an active part in educating public opinion as to the true functions of research in the modern State."



Desert  
Climate

In an article in the March Scientific Monthly on "The Problems of the Desert", the author, Dr. Forrest Sareve, of the Carnegie Institution, comments on the fact that "In climatology the desert has been sampled, but its conditions have not been thoroughly investigated except in a few widely separated places. The extremes of drought and temperature are better known than their frequency and seasonal distribution. Much has been published on the most astonishing features of certain accessible places, at the same time that very few data are available to show the stages of climatic change that are to be encountered in passing from the heart of the desert across its boundaries into the grassland or savanna by which it is bordered. Every general climatological text betrays the inadequate knowledge of the arid regions, as contrasted with the humid ones. For example, in Geiger's illuminating work on the lowest level of the air, 'Das Klima der Bodennahen Luftschicht,' little is found about the desert, the very region in which the lowest layers of the atmosphere show the greatest departure from the higher ones. The arid regions, in fact, provide splendid material for effective study of meteorological processes. In them are found rapid changes in temperature of the soil, vigorous convectional movements in the air, sharply contrasting droughts and downpours, all occurring under conditions such that cause and effect can be most easily followed. The study of light and of solar radiation in the desert is just beginning, in spite of the fact that sunshine is the greatest and most distinctive natural resource of the desert..."

Metabolism  
and Work

The Journal of the American Medical Association (February 17), in an editorial on "Mental Effort and Metabolism", comments on studies by F. G. and C. G. Benedict, of the Boston Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, on the metabolism during special types of mental effort by university trained subjects. "Sustained, intense, mental effort for one hour caused an increase in heart rate, a hardly measurable increase in respiration rate, a marked alteration in the character of the respiration, a considerable increase in the apparent total ventilation of the lungs, a small increase in the carbon dioxide exhalation, a smaller increase (on the average, 4 percent) in the oxygen consumption and the heat production, and a slight increase in the apparent respiratory quotient...Skin temperature measurements on the forehead indicated that there was no appreciable alteration in the blood supply to the skin of the head. No change in the insensible perspiration during mental effort was noted. According to the Boston physiologists the small increases in oxygen consumption and heat production are in large part to be accounted for by the increased muscular activity accompanying the increased ventilation of the lungs and the increased heart rate. On the basis of all these carefully established observations, one may well agree with the conclusion reached by the Benedicts that mental effort per se is without significant influence on the energy metabolism. Mental achievement therefore need not be curtailed because of the high cost of living - at least so far as calories are concerned."

Science and  
Government

The Statesman and Nation (London) for February 2 says: "The Government ought to take the initiative in enlisting the aid of science in a world where the application of the scientific method to what is called the 'art' of government is becoming more plainly everyday a sine qua non of sound legislation. There is hardly a problem of economics or sociology the solution of which is not held up for lack of research and the scientific approach."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 28.--Livestock in Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.50; cows good \$3.65-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.25-10.10.

Grain: No. 1 d. no. spr. wheat\* Minneap.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 am. dur.\* Minneap. 79-1/8-83-1/8 $\phi$ ; No. 2 hd. wr.\* K.C.  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\phi$  (Nom); St. L. 88 $\phi$ ; No. 2 s. r. wr. St. L. 90 $\phi$ ; No. 1 w. wh. Portland, 71 $\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-5/8-59-5/8 $\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ -45 $\phi$ ; St. L. 49 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48 $\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; K.C. 34- $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St. L.  $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 73-74 $\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.83-1.86.

Fruits & vegg.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.40-2.75 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.98-2.03 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.75-1.80 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.30 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 85 $\phi$ -\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65 $\phi$  f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, Baldwin apples \$1.60 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. McIntosh \$1.70-1.90 in N.Y. and \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 11.96 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 5.90 $\phi$ . March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.86 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.83 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 91 score, 26 $\phi$ ; 90 score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\phi$ ; Y. Americas, 16 $\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.) were: Specials, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\phi$ ; Standards, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\phi$ ; Firsts, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LII, No. 51

Section 1

March 2, 1934

## URGES LABOR BOARD

Creation of a permanent national labor board, empowered to settle labor disputes by arbitration, abolition of company unions and recognition of majority representatives of labor unions in collective bargaining were proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Wagner of New York. It is designed to eliminate strife between industry and labor through arbitration, to fortify and clarify Section 7a of the NIRA and to set up safeguards which will assure to both capital and labor means of settling disputes. (New York Times.)

## BRITISH RECOVERY

The belief, shared by the public as well as by business and official circles, that Britain is making a decisive recovery from the depression was strengthened yesterday by a variety of fresh evidence, says a British official wireless broadcast from London. At a general meeting of the Southern Railway the chairman, Gerald Loder, said: "The improvement in trade and the return of a measure of confidence in the business outlook have provided the public with more money to spend. The railways are fair barometers of the rise or fall of people's means." Large increases in revenues from both passenger and freight were cited by Mr. Loder in support of his belief that the recovery already recorded would be maintained and accelerated.

## RECORD GOLD MOVEMENT

A more stabilized dollar, accompanied by a higher price here for gold, brought about a movement of the metal to this country in February unknown for any month in his history. The unprecedented stream of shipments, which accounted for most of the gain of \$360,696,400 to the monetary gold stock, swamped assayers, taxed shipping facilities to their limits and shattered many records. All the loss in gold holdings since abandonment of the gold standard was more than recovered last month. (Press.)

## MILK PRICES

The wide spread between the price the farmer gets for his milk and what the consumer pays is due to high distribution costs and not to distributors' profits, the New York Milk Control Board said in a statement yesterday. The finding was based on an advance report of the study of the spread now being prepared by Prof. Leland Spencer of the New York College of Agriculture. The board said that the report would indicate New York City distributors were receiving abnormally low profits, with wages and other operating costs increased considerably in the past few months because of the NRA. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Wool and Carbohydrates      In the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (England) for January, A.H.H. Fraser, of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and J.E. Nichols, of the Wool Industries Research Association, Leeds, report on a study of "Wool-Growth in Sheep as Affected by the Carbohydrate Content of the Diet". In a summary, the authors say: "(1) One group of ten growing sheep was fed on a maintenance ration. A second group of ten was fed on the same ration supplemented with maize starch. (2) The starch produced a significant increase in both body-weight and gross fleece-weight. (3) The increase in gross fleece-weight was reflected in the weight of clean wool. (4) This increase was due to a definite increase in fibre-thickness, a slight increase in fibre-length, and possibly also to an increase in the proportion of follicles actively elaborating fibres. (5) Theoretical interpretations and the practical applications of the experimental results are discussed."

Reviving Foreign Trade      "...The low state of our foreign trade is plainly one of the continuing causes of depression in many fields of production," says an editorial in the New York Times (February 27). "Exports last year were valued at less than a third of those for 1929. Measured in dollars, the shrinkage amounts to \$3,500,000,000. All groups of commodities, including both raw materials and finished articles, have suffered heavily. But one group, farm products, has experienced particularly heavy losses, and it is significant that this trend began some years before the depression. Exports of crude foodstuffs were valued at \$573,000,000 in 1921...By 1929, when foreign trade in most other goods was booming, exports of crude foodstuffs had fallen to \$270,000,000. Last year they reached the extraordinarily low figure of \$48,000,000. Comparing 1933 with 1921, the decline in the value of exports of semi-manufactured goods - such as copper, oil and leather - amounted to 42 percent; the decline in finished manufactures - such as machinery and automobiles - was 62 percent; but the loss in the crude foodstuffs group amounted to no less than 93 percent. In terms of dollars, the farmer's foreign markets were less than one-twelfth as large last year as in 1921..."

Living on The Land      "Amid the harried scramble for work that has marked the latest period of economic readjustment the art of living has been largely neglected for the more pressing necessity of merely making a living," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (February 17). "It may be taken as a sign of returning equipoise, therefore, that the Administration in Washington, and many private bodies as well, are establishing in rural surroundings islands of industrial-agricultural experimentation where a modern application of an old triad, subsistence, security, and support, may have room to fructify. To the casual observer it may seem that the rural industrial movement, now being furthered with a \$25,000,000 appropriation under the subsistence homestead division of the Department of Interior, is just one more back-to-the-land plan; or merely a stop-gap for periods of industrial recession; or a substitute for the dole; or an effort to relieve city bread lines by establishing rural garden lines; or a scheme to keep factory workers, contented while the mills are closed; or an unduly optimistic expectation of turning dyed-in-the-wool urbanites into color-fast



suburbanites. But, in its final analysis, while containing elements of all these hopes, the rural industrial program is far more practical than altruistic, far more social than economic, far more humanizing than decentralizing. It actually would restore to America a virile, independent, resourceful sector of society securely attached to the land not by ties of necessity but by bonds of affection. Its members would be dependent upon the factory, not for shelter, sustenance, and nearly every other essential of human existence, but merely for that inconsiderable amount of cash necessary to maintain family life..."

Mail-Order                      Estimates indicate February sales of Montgomery Ward &  
Sales Up                      Co. will probably show a better increase above a year ago  
                                 than the January bulge. Retail and mail order sales during  
February totaled approximately the same amount. During January Ward's aggregate sales totaled \$14,733,847, representing an increase of \$4,633,690, or 45.9 percent over January, 1933. Present indications are that sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the four weeks ended February 26, the first period of its new fiscal year, showed a percentage increase over a year ago, which was close to the 30.2 percent increase in the sales period ended January 29, the last period of the company's 1933-34 fiscal year. The increase over a year ago in January was the best percentage increase since June, 1929. Sales in the January period were \$20,386,475 against \$15,661,617 in the corresponding period in January, 1933. Sales in the February period a year ago were \$15,826,847. (Wall Street Journal, March 1.)

The Farmer's                      C. E. Rogers, Kansas State College, tells in Forbes  
Dollar                      (March 1) how the farmer spends his Government cash. He says:  
                                 "...Conclusions based on a recent survey of 200 farmers in  
ten counties are that the average Kansas farmer will spend more than half of his new cash for taxes, interest and principal payments. He has budgeted about a fourth for farm and home supplies and equipment. Half of what remains he plans to apply on accounts owed to merchants; the other half will go into savings, including life insurance...A glance at the division of the Kansas tax dollar shows that the contribution of the farmer's allotment check devoted to this purpose will quickly find its way into consumptive channels. All but eight-and-a-half percent of it goes to the support of local government, forty percent for schools alone. The State government gets six cents of the tax dollar, soldier compensation two-and-a-quarter cents. Practical considerations outweigh all others in the disposition of the allotment check after taxes and payments on debt; little will be spent on luxuries. In Kansas, the farmer will put \$2,400,000 into capital goods - seed, feed, building materials, power equipment and machinery, and livestock. For the repair of the automobile and the tractor he has put down \$703,200; but for the purchase of these machines he plans but \$58,039..."

Charles                      "It is natural to offer congratulations to the grand old  
Lathrop                      man of American forestry, Charles Lathrop Pack, the president,  
Pack                      founder and financial supporter of the American Forestry Association," says the Tree Lover (London) for January. He has done more for tree planting in America than any man alive. As a lumberer he has always been more interested in planting than in felling; and for the Washington centenary he instigated the planting of the A.T.A. of 26,000,000 seedlings."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 1.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.50; cows good \$3.75-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.75; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9.25-10.25.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 78-5/8-82-5/8 $\phi$ ; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C. 80-81 $\phi$ ; Chi.  $87\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.L.  $86\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Nom); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 88 $\phi$ ; No.1 w.wh. Portland 71 $\phi$ ; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57-5/8-59-5/8 $\phi$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ -45 $\phi$ ; St.L.  $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $47\frac{3}{4}$ -48 $\phi$ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; K.C.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Chi. 34- $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.L.  $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75 $\phi$ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.81\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.84\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits & vegg.: Sacked Green Mt. potatoes from Me. ranged \$2.25-2.75 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.98-2.03 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.50-2.10 in Balto.; \$1.92-2 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.82\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.30 per 50-lb sack in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1-1.05 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage sold at 85 $\phi$ -\$1 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in a few cities. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65 $\phi$  f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, Baldwin apples \$4.50-5 per barrel in N.Y.C.; bushel baskets \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 11.95 $\phi$  per lb. On the same day last year the average of 6 markets was 5.94 $\phi$ . March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.88 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.85 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score,  $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 91 score, 26 $\phi$ ; 90 score,  $25\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\phi$ ; Y.Americas, 16 $\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Standards,  $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\phi$ ; Firsts, 17 $\phi$ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LII, No. 52

Section 1

March 3, 1934

## COTTON BILL

### APPROVED

The Bankhead compulsory cotton production control measure, aimed at reduction of the cotton surplus, was approved yesterday by the House Agriculture Committee and laid before the House for consideration. Production for the cotton year 1934-35 is restricted to 10,000,000 bales, but that for the 1935-36 year is left to the Secretary of Agriculture to determine. The provisions of the measure, however, may be extended for a third year by Presidential proclamation. (Associated Press.)

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## RURAL

### RELIEF

President Roosevelt's new threefold relief plan will be put into effect in rural areas of certain States Monday, Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, disclosed yesterday. The first task to be undertaken will be the physical transplanting of several "stranded population" groups, Hopkins said. Although he would not disclose what parts of the country will be affected, he said that in cooperation with the Subsistence Homestead Division, several groups will be moved at once. (Press.)

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## SEARS ROEBUCK

### OUT OF RED

Rising prices and improved buying power among consumers combined to lift the business of Sears Roebuck and Company out of red-ink figures in 1933, according to a Chicago report to the New York Times. Rapid recovery in sales and profits in the last half of the year brought the net income to \$11,249,295, Gen. R. E. Wood, president, disclosed yesterday. In 1932 the company operated at a deficit of \$2,543,651, exclusive of extraordinary reserve charges of \$12,336,000 levied against surplus.

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## AFBF FAVORS

### STOCK

### SUPERVISION

Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation yesterday proposed enactment of legislation to give Secretary Wallace supervision over all points where livestock is sold. The resolution, which will be presented at Washington, read: "We favor enactment by Congress of legislation which will require the Secretary of Agriculture to exercise the same supervision and regulation over all market places which he now exercises over the public terminal markets." (Associated Press.)

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## RESERVE

### CURRENCY

The Treasury closed the first month of the revalued dollar without using its \$2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund. This was disclosed yesterday on the February 28 statement of the Treasury's cash position and confirmed by Secretary Morgenthau's advisers. The Government's purchases of more than \$300,000,000 in foreign gold have been made without resort to the fund set up out of the \$2,800,000,000 profit on dollar devaluation. (Associated Press.)

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Jobs and  
Science

The New York Times (February 24) says editorially: "... Drs. Compton, Millikan and Jewett point out that science creates jobs. Think of the 87,000 employed in the machine tool industry, of the 1,000,000 who owe their jobs to electrical inventions, of the 100,000 that radio has recruited in the last ten years merely to manufacture, distribute and repair receiving sets, of the 300,000 found necessary by the moving pictures, of the 350,000 who make telephone apparatus, of the 40,000 engaged in producing rayon, of the 2,500,000 who create and sell automobiles. Science and engineering do create jobs... Once upon a time the progress of civilization was limited by the progress of science. Today limitations are imposed by the form of government and the span of human life. Or, as Sir Josiah Stamp has more concretely put it: 'If a machine could be made and scrapped within five years, if a hotel could be built and destroyed without loss of capital in twenty years, if a town could be bodily moved to some new district, if a man could learn to become skilled successively in three different trades during his lifetime, then we might have the capacity for adjusting our various social arrangements swiftly enough to accommodate vast changes in the duration of human demand and to bring about alterations in production and the places from which things are drawn.'..."

An Economy  
of Abundance

Stuart Chase, writing in March Harpers on "This Age of Plenty," sums up the requirements for an "economy of abundance": (1) capacity operation of its plant, on the balanced loan principle; (2) an unhampered flow of goods to consumers, involving the right to a minimum standard of living, regardless of work performed - if no work is available...; (3) the elimination of waste, restriction, and monopoly, as methods of maintaining prices; (4) the conservation of natural resources to the degree which, consistent with existing technical knowledge, will maintain adequate supplies of raw materials for the calculable future...; (5) the employment of a decreasing number of man hours in direct production; (6) the encouragement of research, new invention, and a fairly high obsolescence rate for plant and processes...; (7) the production of capital goods to grow only as technological improvement, mass purchasing power, or mass demand requires it...; (8) a one-to-one relationship between the growth of physical production and the growth of debt...; (9) a sharp distinction between use property and industrial fixed assets...; (10) economic decentralization; the end of Megalopolis, because it is too wasteful a unit to support...; (11) the industrialization of most agricultural staples, on a quantity production basis, and a declining number of man hours in farming; (12) shorter working hours for all; (13) a wide extension of social services and public works to absorb those inevitably to be displaced from industry, agriculture, and the parasitic trades; (14) the continuation of industrial specialization - though decentralization may be expected to simplify it somewhat...; (15) no narrow economic nationalism; the plant demands essential raw materials on a reasonable exchange basis from all over the world; (16) revised and simplified political forms. The scrapping of outworn political boundaries and of constitutional checks and balances where the issues involved are technical; (17) centralization of government; the overhead planning and control of economic activity...; (18) finally, and exceedingly important, abundance demands no compromise. It will not operate at half speed..."



Long-Range Reforestation      "Adoption of the proposed amendment to the lumber code means that almost one-fourth of the land of the United States is to be brought under Government supervision in a long-range program of reforestation," says an editorial in the Washington Post (February 27). "...The primary significance of the movement is that the lumber industry commits itself to the abandonment of destructive cutting, which, through 75 years, has denuded vast areas. The code provisions mark the beginning of a policy that had hitherto been fruitlessly urged for 50 years. Ward Shepard, forester for the Indian service, who has been active in formulating the new policy, regards it as 'one of the most important steps in the forest history of the world, because in no other land or time has an effort been made to revolutionize the treatment of 400,000,000 acres of forests'. Even if that estimate of its importance is not accepted, it remains a significant innovation."

"Pre-Thinning" of Apples      Biennial cropping in apple trees - the production of too heavy a crop every other year, with short crops in the years between - can be discouraged by the proper application of the method called "pre-thinning", A. C. McCormick, of Husum, Wash., has reported to the American Pomological Society. Pre-thinning, Mr. McCormick said, consists in removing about three-fourths of the blossom clusters at blooming time or very shortly thereafter. This conserves the energy of the tree at the most critical period of fruit and bud formation. The tree is then able to convert this conserved energy into fruit buds which would otherwise be wasted on the production of surplus fruit. (Science News Letter, February 17.)

Camp Roads      The Tree Lover (London) for January says: "From the author, E. F. Meinecke, principal pathologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we have gratefully received a paper with the title 'A Camp Ground Policy', which sets forth an ingenious plan for camp grounds in State reserves. The scheme revolves, so to speak, round a system of one-way roads, with special attention to parking cars. The object is to give the maximum of health-giving pleasure to campers with the minimum of damage to the forest. There is appended a suggested system of camp rotation, closing much-used camps periodically to allow for recovery. The plan should be worthy of adoption in the U.S.A. and of imitation over here under the auspices of the Forestry Commission and the National Trust."

Fruit in Ice Cream      "The familiar chunk of ice that almost always marks each bit of strawberry or peach, or whatever it may be, that is used in fruit ice cream will be a thing of the past when a new method of handling the fruit used in frozen desserts is generally adopted by ice-cream manufacturers," says Scientific American for March. "The process, developed by dairy specialists of the N.Y. State Experiment Station (Geneva), involves the freezing of the fruit in a syrup at a very low temperature, followed by soaking for a short period in the syrup after thawing before incorporation in the ice-cream mix. Fruit treated in this way does not freeze any harder than the ice cream itself, as the freezing point is lowered by the sugar which penetrates into the fruit..."



Congressional Bills (Feb. 24-Mar. 1)

On Feb. 24 the House Com. on Ag. reported out a bill (S. 2633) to supplement and support the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for areas for migratory-bird sanctuaries, with an amendment, and submitted H. Rept. 841 thereon. The House Com. on Ag. also reported out the following without amendment: H. R. 4934 to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Fremont Nat. Forest in Oreg. (H. Rept. 842); H. J. Res. 270 to make available to Puerto Rico certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, for experiment station and extension work (H. Rept. 846). On the 26th the House Com. on Ag. reported H. R. 7672 to promote the conservation of wild life, fish and game, with amendment, and submitted H. Rept. 850 thereon; it also reported S. 2277 to establish fish and game sanctuaries in the national forests, without amendment, and submitted H. Rept. 851 thereon. On the 28th the Senate passed the following bills: S. 1164 to amend an act, "to provide compensation for employees of the U.S. suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties," approved Sept. 7, 1916, and acts in amendment thereof; S. 872, to facilitate the use of national-forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, education, industry and commerce; H. J. Res. 207, requiring ag. products to be shipped in vessels of the U.S. where the RFC finances the exporting of such products.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

Smith (S. 2899) establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department.

Withrow (H. R. 8243) to amend the A. A. Act to include cattle as a basic ag. commodity.

Cummings (H. R. 8280) to amend sect. 36 of the A. A. Act to include companies and corps. organized for distributing water for irrigation.

Knutson (H. R. 8304) to impose a tax upon the first domestic processing of palm, palm-kernel and soybean oils; ref. Com. on Ways and Means.

Warren (H. R. 8305) to authorize an emergency relief fund to be expended by the Sec. of Ag. in the repair of highways and bridges damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes; ref. Com. on Roads.

Johnson (H. R. 8310) for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in cotton, by regulating transactions on cotton futures exchanges.

Flannagan (H. R. 8349) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in flue-cured tobacco, burley tobacco, dark air-cured tobacco, and fire-cured tobacco.

Doxey (H. R. 8389) to amend sect. 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 and amendments thereto.

Kerr (H. R. 8398) to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco in interstate and foreign commerce.

Bankhead (H. R. 8402) to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for additional benefits under the A. A. Act, etc.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LII, No. 53

Section 1

March 5, 1934

**CREDIT FOR CAPITAL GOODS** Called to consider the proposal that a system of intermediate credit be established to supply credit for capital goods industries, governors of the 12 Federal Reserve districts will meet in Washington today with Treasury officials, according to the Associated Press. While industry has the right to borrow directly from Federal Reserve banks if unable to obtain loans from other sources, the reserve banks prefer to issue credit only on short-term notes. The proposed intermediate credit system would make available loans of a comparatively long-term nature.

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**LABOR BOARD** "By Executive order President Roosevelt yesterday cut the one remaining tie that bound the National Labor Board to the NRA," says Louis Stark in the New York Times. "Removing from the NRA's National Compliance Board the power to review the findings of the National Labor Board, the President immediately opened the way for the Labor Board to obtain prompt enforcement of its decisions..."

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**N.Y. MILK PROFITS** The New York State Milk Control Board estimated yesterday that New York farmers will receive \$2,300,000 more for milk delivered last month than in February 1933, according to an Albany report to the Associated Press. The average price of all milk delivered in the 201-210-mile zone is estimated as \$1.76 a hundred pounds, or 64 cents more than a year ago. The total return to dairymen during the ten months the milk board has been in operation is \$63,167,498, as compared with \$46,803,026 for the same period the previous year.

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**AFL LABOR SURVEY** The first effect of the National Recovery program has been to set business on a firmer basis for advance, the American Federation of Labor declared yesterday in its monthly survey of business. "We have made a start toward necessary business adjustments of hours and wages, we have begun to restore balance between consuming and producing power, and the result is a more healthy business situation," the survey stated. (Press.)

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**NEW YORK TREE PLANTING** New York State, one of the leaders in the output of nursery stock, plans to provide 35,000,000 trees for reforestation of waste lands this year. The trees, now being made ready for shipment at the Conservation Department's six tree nurseries, are allotted to individuals and organizations in quantities of 1,000 or more. (Associated Press.)

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## Section 2

Bureau  
of Dairy  
Industry

The March Scientific Monthly contains "Research in the Bureau of Dairy Industry" by O. E. Reed, Chief. He says in part: "Research workers have shown that there is a close relationship between vitamin A and carotin, which is one of the yellow pigments of grasses and other forage crops. It is now known that this vitamin is formed in the body of the animal from carotin in the feed, and transferred to the milk. The carotin content of the feed therefore becomes of great importance in feeding dairy cows, not only to maintain their health and reproductive functions but to keep the vitamin A content of the milk high for human nutrition. We now have evidence that the greener the hay the higher its carotin content, so we have recently started some experiments to determine the best methods of curing and storing hay in order to preserve its natural green color. So far we have found that hay stored in the absence of light and air and at a temperature near freezing for 8 months will lose no color. Artificially dried hay that had a low moisture content lost but little color when stored in the absence of light and air and at room temperature; and there was no excessive loss of color when it was exposed for 8 months to either diffused sunlight or air, or both. The naturally cured hays had less color and more moisture than the artificially dried hays and when stored in the absence of air at room temperature sustained a marked loss of color. Apparently, quick and thorough drying is the main factor in making hay that will have and retain a high color. These investigations have not only shown the importance of improving the quality of roughage from the standpoint of the effect on the nutritive properties of the milk, but they indicate that the growing and feeding of good roughage to good cows affords the dairy farmer his greatest opportunity to reduce feed costs..."

Rat  
Campaign

"Up around Atlanta," says the Orlando Reporter-Star, "they are figuring rats - or more properly the lack of rats - in terms of dollars. The Department of Agriculture figures that each rat destroys at least \$2 worth of food a year and there is one rat for every person in the country, maybe more. It is estimated there are 1,100,000 persons in that part of Georgia and 793,000 Alabamians in the districts where the eradication has been in progress. On that basis the value of eliminating the rats will amount to approximately \$4,000,000." the Reporter-Star adds. (The Florida Times-Union, February 27).

How Cypress  
Buttresses  
Are Formed

Cypress buttresses, those curious wide outgrowths that develop around the bases of these water-dwelling trees, are formed only when air and water have a chance to act together on the wood-forming tissues. Cypress trees growing on permanently dry land, or with their roots permanently covered with deep water, are alike in not forming buttresses. So state Prof. Herman Kurz of Florida State College, and Dr. Delzie Demaree of Standord University, in the current issue of the scientific journal Ecology. Prof. Kurz has had unusual opportunity for observing cypresses in the vast swamp-forests of northern Florida, and Dr. Demaree has made a special study of the trees of the Reelfoot Lake region in northwestern Tennessee, where great areas of already existing forest were partly submerged by the great New Madrid earthquake of over a century ago. Everywhere the story is the same. Where there is no standing



water the cypresses form no buttresses. Where the water level is shallow and constant, the buttresses are low but very wide. Where the water level fluctuates considerably, buttresses of a more or less conical shape develop. An interesting variant of this latter condition was discovered by Prof. Kurz in some moderately deep cypress lakes that went suddenly dry and then re-filled, a season or two ago. Here the tree-trunks had buttresses twelve feet or more high, with "waists" in them. The form and magnitude of the buttresses are directly proportional to the total time that the various buttress horizons are in contact with air and water. This relation is so clearly revealed by the buttress forms that their profiles may be used to interpret water depth and water level fluctuations of lakes in which cypresses grow. (Science Service, February 10.)

Science and Sociology      A combination of science and history to aid in solving changing social problems was urged by Dr. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in a speech to the American Philosophical Society. "It was never more clear than now," he said, "that within the limits of a general classification of existing conditions it is important to define that which is solid ground, whether in science, in economics, in government or in religion; that which is in process of flux, and also recognition of situations in which failure to act constructively might be recognized as neglect of a responsibility. A study of human experience itself is one of the most important means for obtaining appreciation of changing values. In this sense the combination of science and history becomes important far beyond the degree of appreciation in any previous age. That the domesticated plants upon which man now depends so largely for food, clothing, protection, medication and many other uses constitute all elements of the plant world which have such value is extremely doubtful...Either emergency conditions or intensive research will bring out still other species having hitherto unrecognized values. One may expect that in future ages the pressure of scientific interest and discovery will give us yet undreamed methods for modification of the plant world to meet new human needs." (Associated Press.)

Plants and Electricity      Near Gleisdorf, not far from Graz, Austria, Richard Heiss has an experimental farm where he is speeding up plant growth electrically. Although Heiss is no pioneer, his results are worth recording. He planted two fields with corn, the one early in May, 1933, with ordinary seed, and the other six weeks later with electrically irradiated seed. Despite the six weeks' difference in time, the electrified batch developed so well that both fields exhibited similar stands in July. Similarly, beets grown from electrified seed were harvested earlier than beets from ordinary seed. The rate at which clover grows was doubled. These astonishing results are obtained with methods apparently new. Heiss works on the theory that after ages of adaptation plants utilize just about enough solar energy to promote what we call normal growth. He built an apparatus in which seeds can be irradiated electrically for a few seconds. Thus it became possible to treat enormous quantities in a short time. Heiss throws out the hypothesis that this electrical treatment causes the seeds to transform more energy, as a result of which growth is stimulated. (New York Times, March 4.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 2.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.50; cows good \$3.75-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.75; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$9-9.90.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 80-5/8-84-5/8¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C.  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 87-88½¢ (Nom); St.L.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ -90¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland  $72\frac{1}{2}$ - $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 58-7/8-60-7/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $45\frac{3}{4}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $48\frac{1}{2}$ -49¢; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K.C.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ (Nom); St.L. 36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.83\frac{1}{4}$ - $1.86\frac{1}{4}$ .

Fruits & vegs.: Fla. Bliss Triumph potatoes ranged \$1.25-1.85 per bu crate in city markets; \$1-1.15 f.o.b. Pompano. Me. sacked Green Mtns. \$2.25-2.65 per 100 lbs in terminal markets; \$1.98 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites  $1.77\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.82\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chi.;  $1.52\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.40 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1-1.05 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 85¢-\$1.35 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Del. and E.S. Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes 85¢-\$1.35 per bu basket in a few cities. N.J. stock \$1.10-1.85 in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls in bu hampers brought \$1.50-1.75 in the Middle West. N.Y., No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, R.I. Greening apples \$1.75-2 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; McIntosh  $1.62\frac{1}{2}$ -1.75 and Baldwins \$1.50 in that market, with f.o.b. sales of Baldwins bringing \$1.30 and McIntosh \$1.45-1.50 f.o.b. at Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton seven designated markets (holiday 3 markets) advanced 31 points to 12.28¢ per lb. On the same day last year the average of ten markets was 6.09¢. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 12.17¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 12.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 27¢; 91 score,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y.Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 18-19½¢; Standards,  $17\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LII, No. 54

Section 1

March 6, 1934

## N.Y. MILK DECISION

The Supreme Court placed a second judicial prop beneath emergency recovery legislation yesterday, adding to its now historic decision supporting the constitutionality of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law, a second verdict declaring valid New York's statute fixing a minimum price for milk. The question arose in a case brought in the name of Leo Nebbia, a Rochester grocer, challenging the validity of the New York law of April 1933, creating a milk control board with power to regulate the entire milk industry of the State. The board ordered that stores should charge not less than 9 cents a quart for milk. Nebbia sold 2 quarts of milk and a loaf of bread for 18 cents and was convicted of violating the law. (Associated Press.)

## CAPITAL GOODS PLAN

Federal Reserve Bank governors yesterday approved plans for an intermediate banking chain to supply heavy industry's capital needs and ordered a national survey of its probable contribution to recovery. This step was taken on the suggestion of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who said that replies received from 112 banks telegraphed for their views last week "indicated" a larger capital money supply of the 5-year type would help employment and revival in the heavy industries. (Associated Press.)

## SUGAR CONFERENCE

Preliminary talks on sugar problems started in London yesterday in an effort to discover whether it would be of any use to hold a world conference to extend the scope of the Chadbourne restriction agreement, says a London cable to the New York Times. Since Cuba, Java, Peru, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia, representing about one-half the world's production of sugar, signed the agreement which expires next September, the compact has gone awry. World consumption has not advanced as originally expected, while production in countries outside the agreement has increased.

## RUBBER RESTRICTION

Foreign Minister Sir John Simon assured U.S. Ambassador Robert W. Bingham yesterday that rubber consuming countries like the United States would be consulted before any scheme for restriction of output was decided upon, according to a London wire to the New York Times. The British Government, he declared, intended to live up to the letter and spirit of the resolution adopted by the World Economic Conference last summer pledging producing countries not to conclude any agreement without allowing consuming countries to safeguard their interests.



## Section 2

London  
Comment                      "Comment and appraisal of the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, the net results of which now are receiving attention in the English press, is summed up in leading articles in the current weekly journals," says A. D. Emmart, of the London Bureau of the Baltimore Sun (March 3). "...It is generally agreed that the ultimate effect of Roosevelt's policies will be of the utmost importance and that he inevitably has altered radically the whole tone of American life. The Statist, asserting that the chief objective of the experiment in planning, which can be compared only to Russia's, is 'to rebuild capitalist society' and argues 'if the popular system of government there and the still more democratic system of political relations cannot only avoid the pitfalls that have entrapped its counterpart in Europe but can additionally play a part in leading the world back toward prosperity, then it may also perhaps lead the world back to more liberal political ideas.' The Statist asserts 'Roosevelt had to begin building almost from the foundations' and that he has been able to record a 'tangible advance from his position of last March.' It adds, moreover, that this advance has not been achieved at the expense of other nations to date and that in the end the effect of the monetary policy in world affairs will be determined by the American policy on the resumption of foreign lending and moves to reduce United States tariffs. The Economist begins by saying that the 'last three months have been a period of steady progress toward economic recovery in the United States' and attributed this to a 'partial recantation' in the message six months ago of the 'gold-buying comedy' to enlarge Government spending and a share in 'rising tide of recovery' generally...."

Control of  
Quail Disease                "Electrically operated incubators and brooders, developed to artificially hatch and mother chicks on modern poultry farms, have been discovered to hold a solution of the mysterious and destructive 'quail disease' which has baffled scientists and game breeders seeking quantity propagation of one of America's most popular game birds, according to results of experiments just concluded at Game Conservation Institute, Clinton, N. J., experimental game farm of the More Game Birds Foundation. 'Machines can be thoroughly sterilized, destroying all bacteria, while poultry foster mothers heretofore used in quail propagation cannot,' Arthur M. Bartley, director of the Institute, points out. 'Therein has been found the answer to the "quail disease" problem, and perhaps to obstacles in the way of quantity production of ruffed grouse, sharptail grouse and prairie chickens with which a start has been made.' Results obtained by the state game departments of New York and California as well as private game farms which have taken up the new method confirm the inadvertent success of poultry husbandry experts in solving a conservation problem, the Foundation declares....'It can now be definitely stated that quail will never be added to the list of extinct American birds. Mother Nature will produce the eggs but science and modern game breeding can now do the rest.'...." (New England Poultryman, February 15, 1934.)



Planned Rural America for February prints "Some National Issues",  
Rural Life the annual address of L. J. Taber, National Grange Master.  
Discussing planned rural life, he says: "...A directed life is not only new but very difficult and at the same time very dangerous for America. Our ancestors left Europe to get away from a planned existence and came to America to find liberty and to give individualism full play. During more than two centuries this quality has been developed without hindrance. The American farmer has cleared forests, conquered prairies, irrigated the desert, and produced crops in kind, quality and manner to suit his own desire. A hungry world and a growing nation absorbed his surpluses and enabled him to make a living, his profits coming not so much from things sold as the increasing value of farm lands. Thus, after generations of expansion and each farmer following his own inclination, it is extremely difficult to bring into being a planned rural existence. If we permit the planning by which agriculture will move forward to be controlled entirely by the Government, we will develop a new type of bureaucracy that, like creeping paralysis, will cripple agriculture's future. The danger of limiting development to certain sections and denying the right of new areas to expand has in it many serious problems. In spite of difficulty and danger and in spite of the newness of the program, the American farmer should at once face the fact that a planned rural life must take the place of haphazard production and expansion..."

Water "...In the older literature were many discussions on the  
for Bees destructive influence of moisture in bee cellars," says Glean-  
ings in Bee Culture for March. "Often the combs became moldy, and, in many cases, water ran from the entrances. Many beekeepers put un-slacked lime in the cellars in the fall to absorb the excess of moisture from the atmosphere. In view of the detrimental effects of dampness in bee cellars so often reported, keeping bees quiet in the cellar by giving them water appears to be somewhat contradictory. However, it now appears that extreme dryness in the bee cellar may be as detrimental as too much moisture. Damp cellars which are permitted to become too cold, compel the bees to become more active in order to keep up the necessary cluster temperature. This in turn, results in giving off more moisture to condense on the walls of the hive and on the combs and even run out at the entrances. On the other hand, bees apparently become thirsty in an extremely dry cellar, especially if the temperature is carried above 45°. When this occurs many bees fly from their hives, apparently in search of water..."

Fertilizer Sales of fertilizer in 10 Cotton States for seven months  
Sales Rise ended February 28, as indicated by tag sales, are reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange at 918,250 tons, as against 466,050 in the 7-month period a year ago and 471,000 for the like period year before last. The report is based on figures from agricultural bureaus and state boards of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma. (Wall Street Journal, March 3.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 5.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5-7.50; cows good \$3.25-4; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$6-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.75-9.60.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap. 87-90¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C. 81-82¢; Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.L. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 rye Minneap. 58-3/8-60-3/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 49-49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33¢; K.C. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 35-36¢; St.L. 36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fla. Bliss Triumphs potatoes ranged \$1.25-1.75 per bu crate in city markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. Pompano. Me. sacked Green Mtns. \$2.35-2.60 per 100 lbs in the East. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.75-1.80 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.49-1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage ranged 75¢-\$1.40 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-1.85 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, R. I. Greening apples brought \$1.50-1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; Baldwins \$1.25 in that market with f.o.b. sales \$1.25-1.28 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 12.19¢ per lb. (Corresponding day last year markets closed.) March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.10¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 18-19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LII, No. 55

Section 1

March 7, 1934

## COTTON BILL

The House Rules Committee approved yesterday Representative Bankhead's request for a privileged status for his cotton bill, designed to limit production to 10,000,000 bales annually in the next three years. The measure will be called up after action on the War Department Appropriation bill, now under consideration. (New York Times.)

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## U.S.-PANAMA HIGHWAY

President Roosevelt yesterday transmitted to Congress in a brief message the report of a reconnaissance survey for an inter-American highway between the Republic of Panama and the United States. The proposed highway is the first link in the great Pan-American highway between the United States and Argentina, envisioned by officials for many years, and referred to favorably by President Roosevelt last November in announcing the American viewpoints on the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo. (Associated Press.)

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## SUGAR CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt's proposals to limit the production of sugar were outlined yesterday by Ray Atherton, counselor of the United States Embassy, on the second day of the international sugar discussions at London, says a wireless to the New York Times. Thus far the discussions have been taken up entirely with statements of what each country has done to raise the price of sugar. There has been no decision as yet whether to hold a full-fledged conference to extend and strengthen the Chadbourne restriction scheme which remains in effect until next year.

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## EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Secretary of Labor Perkins said yesterday that preliminary employment and payroll statistics for February show a substantial increase after a slump of three consecutive months. "If the February trend is upward, March figures invariably increase," the United Press quotes the Secretary as saying. The employment statistics do not include CWA jobs.

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## BANKS REOPENED

Of the 4,013 banks that failed to reopen immediately after the national banking holiday last March and the 596 that closed in the preceding two months of 1933, 1,260 have been replaced or reopened, while 3,349 are in liquidation or awaiting final action, according to the American Banker. (Press.)

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## Section 2

## Glucose

## from Wood

Research has long pursued the general idea that by chemical processing the constituents of wood may be developed as satisfactory economic food products. In an address to the Institute of Chemical Engineers at London in November, as recorded in "Chemistry and Industry", Dr. Friedrich Bergius said: "Having worked the wood hydrolysis process satisfactorily in large units and studied many different types of wood and waste wood, and solved the problem of good heat economy, we possess the fundamental knowledge for reliable calculation. In countries in which wood is obtainable in large quantities, for instance, the Baltic States, Roumania, Northwest United States and Canada, wood sugar can be produced at a lower price than cane sugar is produced in the countries of the torrid zone". Assuming that wood sugars were to become plentiful, we might expect to have in quantity such products as mannose and pentoses, particularly if conifers were the raw material. Zylose, free from glucose in crystallized form, would be of special interest to the diabetic.

(Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy for February, editorial.)

## Conservation

## of Land

American Forests for March contains an editorial on "Design for Conservation." One paragraph says: "A conservation policy to be realistic demands that the Federal Government must give the initial impulse, implement extraordinary measures. Private initiative and assumption of responsibility, however, must not be dulled, must not be unloaded. Within the conservancies responsibility for the productive use of the land can be allocated to public and private interests through the application of the principles of zoning and regional planning. The private owners with Government encouragement and aid can be formed into cooperatives with the legal character and function of public utility corporations. This will permit fair distribution of responsibility, benefits and maintenance charges. Importantly, the judicious use of the policy power for the public regulation of forest and soils practice is made possible. Our Supreme Court has said that property becomes clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence. There is granted to the public, in effect, an interest in that use and there must be submission to control by the public for the common good."

## Federal Land

## Bank Loans

A half a billion dollars -- \$500,000 -- has been loaned to American farmers by the Federal land banks since organization of the Farm Credit Administration last May, according to Governor Myers. He said that this half billion dollars had been distributed in 200,000 loans on farms and farm homes in every part of the country, and that loans are now being made at the rate of over 2,600 a day. Of the half billion advanced since last May, \$140,000,000 was loaned in February, just passed. This gives a new peak month in the banks' activity, representing an increase of 11 percent over the amount of loans closed in January, and continues in unbroken succession the record begun last May when the amount of loans closed each month began to be in excess of the month preceding. At this record capacity of making loans the land banks on several days recently have paid out about \$8,000,000 a day. On four consecutive days last week the land banks of Louisville, Omaha and St. Paul each closed loans of more than a million dollars a day.



**Steel Demand Improves** Demand for steel has broadened and mills are able to pick out additional lines of consumption whose requirements have reached considerable proportions. In January the only lines named specifically were the automobile industry and fabricated structural steel work, other demand being referred to simply as miscellaneous. Lately the railroads have contributed a considerable tonnage, although not a relatively large one, and farm implements, electric refrigerators and road building machinery have been added to the list. To illustrate how statistical comparisons, usually illuminating, may be misleading on account of the strange background left by 1933, it is pointed out that a 47 percent rate means a tonnage of 72 percent above that of last November, 22 percent under the high rate last summer and two and three-quarter times the rate of one year ago. The explanation is that last year steel production had more violent swings than were dictated by general underlying business conditions. (New York Times).

**U.S. Botanic Garden** "It is expected that there will be a further hearing on Senate Bill 1839 which would put the U.S. Botanic Garden under control of the Department of Agriculture - where it belongs," says an editorial in Florists Exchange (March 3). "...One type of argument against the bill seems to be based on the peculiar theory that the Department of Agriculture is intended to be concerned with the production and distribution of food and food products only! If there is any excuse for such a belief it must be at least partly the fault of horticulturists for not sufficiently asserting themselves and emphasizing the importance of their industry. If they have been guilty of this, now is the time for them to correct a false impression and at the same time work for a better, more useful, more representative National Botanic Garden. And, after all, what possible reason can be advanced for putting or keeping a potentially great Botanic Garden in charge of the Library Committee of Congress?"

**Soybeans in Russia** While the world at large does not know what to do with the glut of food, Russia is spending time and money on research and experiments for the production of substitute foodstuffs--the Ersatz of war days. Officialdom has pinned its faith on the soybean--the Mongolian cereal--as the future food of the masses. "Soybean flour," says the Russian Times, "is to replace wheat and to save eggs and butter. The juice of the soybean will yield milk and cream and cheese; in fact it is the soybean that will turn Russia into a land flowing with milk and honey. In one factory alone enough soy milk can be produced to replace 20,000 cows. But even then the bounty of the latter-day manna in the wilderness of Soviet Russia is not exhausted. A professor has discovered that by mixing the bean with rye bread the scientific effect equals that of the albumen in meat..." (Northwestern Miller, February 28.)

**Trumpeter Swans Increasing** The trumpeter swan, rare species of waterfowl, which, 15 years ago was about to disappear, is multiplying Yellowstone National Park, says Arno B. Cammerer, director of the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations. Forty-seven of these birds, of which 23 were cygnets, were seen early in January near the Fishing Bridge in the park. When the lake froze over, they moved to other waters and at the end of January park rangers noted 50 around the Yellowstone Lake district. (Press.)

## Section 2 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 6.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.65; cows good \$3.25-4; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.75-6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4-4.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap.  $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C.  $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $90\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland  $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 58- $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $60\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $46\frac{1}{4}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 35¢; St.L. 36¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.81\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.84\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits & vegs.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.25-2.60 per 100 lbs in eastern cities. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.85-2.25 in the East. Wis. sacked stock \$1.70-1.80 carlot sales in Chi.; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Fla. bu crates of Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-1.85 in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Pompano. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions \$1-1.30 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. E.S. Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.15-1.65 per bu basket in city markets. N.J. stock \$1-1.85 in few cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls in bu hampers \$1.50-1.75 in the Middle West. Fla. Pointed type cabbage \$1-1.25 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y. No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, R.I. Greening apples \$1.50-1.75 and Baldwins \$1.50-1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.C. F.o.b. sales of Baldwins \$1.25-1.30 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 12.11¢ per lb. Corresponding day last year Bank holidays. March future contracts on the N.Y.Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 12.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score,  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score,  $26\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y.Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Standards, 18¢; Firsts, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LII, No. 56

Section 1

March 8, 1934

## TREASURY ISSUE

Secretary Morgenthau yesterday announced that the March 15 Treasury financing would be confined in volume to the maturities on that date, amounting to \$460,099,000 in 3/4 percent nine months' certificates. The new issue, for which the maturities may be exchanged, will be a 4-year offering of 3 percent Treasury notes, about the rate anticipated. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. MILK BOARD

Asserting that the emergency in the milk industry still exists, the New York State Milk Control Board, in a report yesterday to Governor Lehman and the legislature, recommended that its price-fixing powers be continued for another year. The board also recommended that its other duties be vested in a director as head of the new division of milk control in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. It suggested that the director be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and that the latter be authorized to appoint a milk advisory committee, representing all phases of the milk industry. (New York Times.)

## TO PROMOTE V.I. RUM

Plans of the Colonial Council of the Virgin Islands to make the rum industry there a public monopoly under a new plan were described to President Roosevelt yesterday by Charles W. Taussig, his personal representative. A public corporation will be formed to handle the manufacture of a potential maximum of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons of rum annually, the profits from which will go to social and public welfare work. (New York Times.)

## CCC PROGRAM

A program of replacements for the Civilian Conservation Corps through 1934 was announced yesterday by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work. It provides for the enrolment of about 250,000 additional men before October 15. To spread the benefits of the forest camps among as many unemployed young men and war veterans as possible, service for each man in the corps will be limited to from 12 to 15 months, and no man shall be eligible for reenrolment after he has completed a full year in the corps. (New York Times.)

## STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION

Steel ingot production at Detroit has risen to 100 percent of capacity while the general average for the country is 49 percent, up 2 points from a week ago, Iron Age said yesterday, reporting that prospects of additional rail releases and larger awards of public works later make further expansion of steel output probable "unless labor difficulties grow more serious". (Associated Press.)



## Section 2

"America  
Must  
Choose"

The New Republic (March 7), commenting on Secretary Wallace's foreign-trade policy proposed in "America Must Choose", says in conclusion: "In theory a program like this has immense possibilities for benefit. If honestly and expertly carried out, and if combined with a program that would raise production and purchasing power at home, it would make possible such a rise in the standard of living that we would accept many more imports than before without reducing the output of any domestic industry of the slightest importance. This is the best we can attempt as long as private enterprise governs industry. The danger is, of course, that Presidents and commissions will be subject to the same kind of pressures that have made it impossible for Congress to deal intelligently with the tariff. The danger is that greedy and short-sighted interests will obstruct social planning of foreign trade in the same way they are now obstructing and warping the first tentative attempts to plan industry for the benefit of the whole people. And if we had real social planning at home, we could then give up such clumsy expedients as tariffs, quotas and commissions altogether. We could have a governmental foreign-trade monopoly, which would proceed simply to buy abroad whatever we most need to buy, and to sell in exchange what we could best afford not to consume at home."

Egg Flavor  
and Color

Ruth B. McCammon, Martha S. Pittman, and L. A. Wilhelm, of the Kansas Experiment Station, are authors of "The Odor and Flavor of Eggs" in Poultry Science (March). A summary says: "Yolk color appeared to be affected by the ration fed, becoming deeper with addition of yellow corn or green wheat. Greater variations were noted for odor than for flavor. Odor, as indicated by the average score, was always less desirable than flavor. The odor of an egg appeared to be influenced by both ration and method of handling. Strong odors due to the latter causes, often objectionable at first, seemed to disappear with holding. Week-old eggs held at 70° F. were but slightly less desirable in odor and flavor than those less than 24 hours old. All eggs held for one month at this temperature showed evidence of deterioration. Eggs produced on the green wheat ration showed little variation in flavor within a month's time under the conditions of this experiment, whereas all other eggs showed significant changes in flavor. Differences in flavor when associated with color were not significant though the trend was for dark-colored yolks to score slightly higher (more objectionable). It is believed that these differences were too slight to have been readily detected by the average consumer."

Employment  
in England

Britain's industrial recovery still swings ahead. Figures issued by the Ministry of Labor show that unemployment is down in all divisions of the country. All classes of industry report improvement over February of last year. The number of employed on February 19 was 67,000 higher than in January and 625,000 higher than a year ago. The total registered unemployed on February 19, including temporarily out of work, was 2,317,902. This is a reduction of 71,159 from January and a reduction of 532,729 from the year before. Not since 1927 has unemployment at this period of the year shown so great a fall. Industries showing the greatest improvement during the month include building, public works contracting, boot and shoe manufacturing, tailoring and pottery manufacture. (Canadian Press.)



Voting at                    "Every day millions of women vote on a matter of vital importance to the country," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (March 1). "In corner grocery stores, over the telephone and by mail these votes are cast, but, in many instances, on a blind ballot. 'Send me a can of corn,' says one voter. The only way in which she may designate the grade of corn that she wishes is to order by price, unless she always trades at one store and happens to remember the trade name of that dealer's brand of produce. She is under the impression that corn selling at 12½ cents for a number two can will be of better quality than that which sells for 10 cents for the same size can, a conclusion that is not always justified by the facts, as is shown by a table of prices and grades compiled for the Journal of Home Economics by F. M. Shook...Mr. Shook, who for thirty years has been closely connected with the canning industry, believes that it would be a simple and honest contribution on the part of the manufacturer to add to the information on such labels a statement of the official grade of the product. Feeding the family intelligently and economically is no easy task today. Women, as purchasers of the foods used in the homes of the nation, are extremely interested in this section of the Tugwell Bill introduced in Congress by Senator Copeland; which requires that grade labels be placed on canned goods..."

Nurse Bees                    "There has been a tendency to question the fact that only young bees serve as nurses," says an editorial in the American Bee Journal (March). "In this connection much interest attaches to reports of investigations of Doctor Rosch of Berlin and Doctor Morland of the Rothamsted Station in England, in the routine of a normal bee. By marking a number of emerging bees and watching them over a long period it has been possible to ascertain with reasonable accuracy what they do. During the first three days after emergence they appear to do little except clean out the cells. From the third to sixth days they feed the old larvae on honey and pollen. About the sixth day they begin feeding the young larvae with royal jelly and continue until about the tenth day when they take their first flight. From the tenth to the eighteenth days they carry water, remove dead bees, clean the hive, build comb and take nectar and newly gathered pollen from the field bees for deposit in the cells. From the eighteenth to the twentieth days they act as guards in defense of the hive after which they go afield as foragers. From the twenty-first day to the end of life they remain as field bees...We may assume that the general impression that young bees are nurse bees is correct and where exceptions prevail it is because of unusual conditions in the colony which interfere with the usual order."

Emigration                    Immigrants throughout the world are going back to the  
Increases                    "old country," the International Labor Office has reported from Geneva, but it said this was a healthy, not a bad, sign of economic conditions. Emigration figures indicate the return to more normal conditions, the report asserted, while the most recent statistics show signs of improvement in different parts of the world. The back-to-the-old-soil movement is now so marked that the number returning to the countries of their origin is larger than the number going to new countries. "In the United States net immigration of 152,000 in 1929 became net emigration of 470,000 in 1932," the report said. (Associated Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 7.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.65; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.75-6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap. 86-89¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 79½-83½¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C. 79½-80½¢; Chi. 88¢; St.L. 87¢; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 89½¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland 70½¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57-5/8-59-5/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 45½-46½¢; St.L. 49½-50¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 48½-49½¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 31¼-32¼¢; K.C. 33-34¢; Chi. 34-34½¢; St.L. 34¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81½-1.84½.

Fruits & vegg.: Fla. Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.50-1.80 per bu crate in city markets; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Pompano. Me. sacked Green Mtns. ranged \$2.25-2.45 per 100 lbs in eastern cities. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.70-1.77½ carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.48 f.o.b. Waupaca. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-1.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought 90¢-\$1.40 per 50-lb sack in terminal markets; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points and \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. McIntosh apples, No.1, 2½-inch min, \$1.75 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; Baldwins \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 12.08¢ per lb. Corresponding day last year Bank Holiday. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.98¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 score, 27¼¢; 91 score, 26¾¢; 90 score, 26½¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S.Daisies, 15½-16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 19-20½¢; Standards, 18¼-18½¢; Firsts, 17½¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LII, No. 57

Section 1

March 9, 1934

## URGE TARIFF AGREEMENTS

Three Cabinet members, Secretaries Hull, Wallace and Roper, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday to urge that Congress quickly authorize President Roosevelt to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements. They were unanimous in emphasizing that the Administration meant to hang a sign out before the world that the United States was ready again both to buy and sell at the same old stand. Secretary Hull warned that Congress must act immediately if the country was to retrieve any substantial portion of its lost foreign trade. (New York Times.)

## DEXTROSE FOR WINES

A new outlet for the American farmer's corn surplus may be found in domestic wine, if anticipated increases in the use of refined corn sugar by wine manufacturers are realized, the corn industries research foundation announced yesterday. The use of dextrose--pure refined corn sugar--for correction of the sugar content of wine prior to fermentation offers a new market and should be of material benefit to the farmer because of its influence on the cash market for corn. Its general utilization in the manufacture of wine would require millions of pounds yearly. The superiority of corn sugar dextrose for wine making is indicated, because it is identical with the natural sugar of the grape itself and also offers marked economy advantages to the vintner. (Press.)

## SECURITIES TAX PROPOSED

Secretary Morgenthau, paying his third visit to the Capitol within a week, yesterday recommended a constitutional amendment to tax future issues of Federal, State and municipal securities, which are now tax exempt. He said that when the exemption is eliminated it should be eliminated not only in respect to future issues of Federal securities but in respect to future issues of State and municipal securities as well. (New York Times.)

## B & O FARES

Pursuing a policy at direct variance with some of its competitors, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will declare next Thursday its desire for an immediate reduction in passenger fares in the East. It will propose a reduction in the coach rate to 2 cents a mile and a commensurate reduction in the Pullman rate and elimination of the Pullman surcharge. (Press.)

## CREDIT BANKS FOR INDUSTRY

The final draft of a bill for the establishment of intermediate credit banks for industry probably will be completed next week. As now shaped it would call for setting up an intermediate bank in each of the Federal reserve districts to make loans for three years or more, particularly to smaller industries. A survey is now being made to determine the needs of such institutions. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

International Economic Cooperation      The United States should adopt a policy of "orderly international economic cooperation" if it would avoid a dictatorship, preserve its democratic institutions, speed domestic recovery, and forestall another world war growing out of trade rivalries, according to the joint committee on Commercial Policy of the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation. As specific recommendations in the furtherance of this policy, the committee advocated, among other things, tariff revision through reciprocity negotiations for the purpose of increasing trade; the delegation of power by Congress to the President to change tariffs, fix quotas and effect reciprocity agreements; an international currency agreement based on the purchase of goods by creditor from debtor nations, and the resumption of international lending under certain conditions. On the delegation of tariff powers to the Executive the report differs from President Roosevelt's message and the administration bill introduced in Congress recently which would enable the President to act without recommendation by the Federal Tariff Commission. The committee urged that investigation and report by "a reorganized Tariff Commission or other administrative body" precede Presidential action. Generally speaking, however, the report is akin in spirit to the President's message on the need for stimulating foreign trade by lowering tariff barriers, and to Secretary Wallace's recent pamphlet. (Press.)

Door-to-Door Freight Plan      "The success of the Pennsylvania Railroad's experiment with door-to-door collection and delivery of freight is no surprise to shippers," says Business Week (March 5). "Why didn't they do it sooner?" is the comment most commonly met. "Why don't all roads do it?" ranks second. But older traffic managers see the experiment as the turning-point in their 15-year fight for this type of service. Here, in actual operation, is by far the most extensive store-door installation in the United States. Its success, they predict, will force it into every other railroad within five years...The service started off last December with 5 percent of the total l.c.l. waybills specifying collection and delivery. In recent weeks the percentage has risen to over 24 percent. Business is being built by making suburban deliveries for department stores, catering to small industrial plants without sidings, handling perishable goods quickly..."

National Park Year      The Christian Science Monitor (February 27), in an editorial on National Park Year, says in part: "...The nation might greatly benefit by resting its eyes upon long lines of snow-etched mountains, awesome canyons, glacier-scooped valleys, granite headlands, woodsy uplands, gnomeburrowed caverns, and all the animal and vegetable elements which make the national park system the greatest chain of natural wonders to be found in the world. There are twenty-three national parks, twenty-one of them in the United States proper, one in Alaska and one in Hawaii, and they afford, singly or jointly, ideal objectives for seasonal tours. They await in all their beauty, grandeur, mystery and, to a surprising degree, their primitive appeal, the coming of increased thousands of citizens seeking new zest and inspiration and fresh points of view to bring to the days of reconstruction ahead. The National Park Year, therefore, has deeper significance than merely a stimulated traffic parkward. It actually may be a year in which great numbers of Americans shall consciously decide



to shake off the mental dust of the last four years, breathe a sign of relief over severed bonds, and turn to the national parks with a well-formed resolve to make their pilgrimage among America's natural beauties a pilgrimage of re-dedication to American ideals."

**Fertilizer Application** In "Feeding the Crops" in The Farmer (Canada) for March, Henry G. Bell says: "...During the last eight years valuable experiments have been maintained on this continent and in Europe regarding the application of fertilizers...Sir E. J. Russell, Director of Rothamsted, says regarding fertilizer distribution: 'Recent tests of fertilizer drills have shown that most of them are not very precise in their work. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., tested eleven different makes and found that drills supposed to be delivering 100 lbs. per acre were actually delivering anything from 35 to 371 lbs. per acre; while those set to deliver 200 lbs. per acre delivered anything from 117 to 172 lbs. per acre. The supposed double dressing was sometimes no greater than the single dressing and sometimes three times as big.' United States experts reckon the efficiency of distribution at about 50 percent. The United States Department of Agriculture published an important report recently from extensive investigations. In these investigations every type of distributor was employed. Fertilizers of different composition, also individual ingredients themselves, were tested. All these experiments were conducted under varying and controlled conditions of humidity and temperature. A special laboratory was constructed and equipped with working models of common fertilizer distributing machinery..."

**Production Credit Loans** First reports on the lending operations of the production credit associations organized throughout the country show that 27,000 applications for approximately \$21,000,000 had been received up to and including February 24, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. He said the production credit associations had not been expected to approach the peak of their lending operations until the spring season was well advanced, but the rapidly increasing number of pre-season applications, he added, indicates that the associations will be called upon to handle a large volume of business before many weeks elapse. Two-thirds of the 650 production credit associations already organized have completed the preparatory stages of their work and are receiving applications.

**National Income** National income per capita in the United States last year was \$316, compared with \$307 the previous year, says a National Industrial Conference Board survey. Total income production in 1933 was \$39,800,000,000, the preliminary estimate showed, representing an increase of 3.7 percent, or \$1,500,000,000 over 1932. In three years, 1930-32, the report shows the National income declined from \$83,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$70,500,000,000 in 1930, to \$54,700,000,000 in 1931, to \$38,300,000,000 in 1932. Per capita income in the same years was \$683, \$572, \$440, and \$307. The last figure is the lowest in 24 years, being \$7 over the per capita figure for 1909. (Associated Press.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 8.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.65; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.25-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.70; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.25.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap.  $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $83\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C.  $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $80\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St.L. 87¢ (Nom); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland  $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57- $7\frac{7}{8}$ -59- $5\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $45\frac{1}{2}$ -46¢; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 48- $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 31-32¢; K.C.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ -34¢; St.L.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 75-76¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.80\frac{3}{4}$ - $1.83\frac{3}{4}$ .

Fruits & vogs.: Fla. bu crates of Bliss Triumph potatoes brought \$1.43-1.80 in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Pompano. Me. sacked Green Mtns. \$2.25-2.40 per 100 lbs in the East. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.70-1.75 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 85¢-\$1.15 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-1.85 per lettuce crate in a few cities; 65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, McIntosh apples \$1.50-1.75 and Baldwins  $1.37\frac{1}{2}$ -1.50 per bu basket in N.Y.C. Baldwins \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 16 points to 12.24¢ per lb. Same day last year markets closed account Bank Holiday. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 12.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 12.10¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score,  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score,  $26\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y.Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Uner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 19- $20\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Standards,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LII, No. 58

Section 1

March 10, 1934

## AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

"Both houses of Congress are now pressing new legislation to extend the scope of Federal supervision over agriculture," says Raymond Clapper in the Washington Post. "The Senate, while considering the Connally bill to add cattle to the list of basic commodities under the agricultural adjustment act, voted to include also rye, flax and barley. Peanuts were added the day before. A separate bill is pending to declare sugar a basic commodity. Potato growers are suggesting they ought to get in..."

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## TARIFF COMMENT

Robert L. O'Brien, a Republican, chairman of the Tariff Commission, yesterday gave his wholehearted endorsement to President Roosevelt's reciprocal tariff trading bill. His only criticism was that the measure did not permit the President to use the "free list" in bargaining for concessions with other nations. Mr. O'Brien expressed his views to the Ways and Means Committee of the House. (New York Times.)

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## N.Y. STATE ACTION

Governor Lehman signed yesterday the McNaboe bill for regulation of billboards along State parkways. The measure requires consent of regional park commissions for construction or maintenance of a billboard within 500 feet of a State park or parkway. (New York Times.)

The Times also reports that Governor Lehman announced yesterday the creation of a State Planning Board with Dr. A. R. Mann, provost of Cornell University, as chairman. The new board, operating as an unofficial State body, will seek to plot a long-range course for development of all aspects of the social picture in the Empire State. The board will work in cooperation with the National Planning Board as part of the Federal recovery program.

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## BUSINESS SURVEY

Continued moderate improvement in business activity in January and the first half of February, together with an increase in private employment and a rise in commodity prices to the highest point in three years, was reported by the Commerce Department yesterday in its monthly survey of current business. Expanding consistently throughout February, scheduled steel mill operations reached 46 percent of capacity during the week ended March 3, the highest operating rate since last August. (New York Times.)

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## Section 2

National Florists Exchange (March 3), discussing the National Arboretum, quotes Knowles A. Ryerson, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry: "An arboretum has several purposes. In the first place, given a permanent planting of native and introduced plants, scientists as well as the general public can study a wide range of trees and shrubs in a natural setting of varied conditions. It will be a place for the public especially, where school children can become acquainted with hundreds of species of growing trees. We will conduct various scientific activities there, one of which will be the breeding of fast-growing forest trees, a line of work which is new. The only place in this country where forest tree breeding investigations are going forward on a comprehensive plan at this time is at the private Institute of Forest Genetics in California. It will be a planting area for many other types of plants, both northern and southern. They can be 'filed' here, so to speak, for permanent reference and study under conditions provided nowhere else. This country has few arboreta and botanic gardens," Mr. Ryerson pointed out. "There is the Arnold Arboretum at Cambridge, the New York Botanic Garden, the St. Louis Botanic Garden, the Huntington Botanic Garden in Pasadena, and the Southwestern Arboretum at Superior, Ariz., but on the whole we are far behind other parts of the world, especially Europe, in this regard. Our botanists, tree specialists, and amateur and professional gardeners cannot go to places where there are permanent plantings of these things to study. The National Arboretum is designed to supply such a place. "

Falconry "British fanciers of homing pigeons have drawn up a bill in England to be submitted to Parliament to make hawking, or falconry, illegal," says the New York Times (March 8). "This most ancient sport of kings was known in China and India before the Christian era, and later in Palestine. It was introduced into Europe by knights returning from the first Crusade and into England by William the Conqueror. Books on its practice and its etiquette would form a large library...It is charged that the hawks now employed are not as well disciplined as were their ancestors. Every year hundreds of pigeons flown by working men, whose only hobby it is, are killed by the falcons, said R. Fletcher, president of the Derbyshire and South Yorkshire centre of the National Homing Union, to The Daily Herald of London. He has for nearly ten years waged war on the falcon menace, and a renewed attack is being made on the evidence that more than 1,100 pigeon rings have been collected from the nests of the falcons. 'Thousands of pigeons are killed every year by trained Peregrine falcons,' he said. 'We are always trying to get the government to take the falcon off the list of protected birds...'"

Research "One of the most useful lessons learnt by the wool industry from the emergence as a serious rival of artificial fibre was the need for and value of intensive research," says an editorial in the Farmer's Weekly (South Africa) for February 7. At the Wool Industries Research Association, Torridon, England, "research workers have been able to counteract the three chief faults of wool - shrinking, yellowing and 'that tickling feeling.' The bleaching process by which the yellowing of white woollens has been eliminated has already been placed on a commercial basis, and both the remaining troubles have been solved by a single



treatment which, incidentally, adds lustre to the material, and which can be applied with equal facility to loose scoured wool, to tops or to fabrics. The secret of this process is the property of the research association; its success is described as being 'the outcome of advances in technique in an entirely different industry.' Other lines of work undertaken have concerned moth-proofing and the prevention of mould and mildew, the production of improved marking fluids and woolpacks, the study of various mechanical problems of exclusive interest to the manufacturer, and the investigation of new uses for factory products. In reference to marking fluids Dr. S. G. Barker, director, quotes the advice semi-officially given in South Africa to cut away brands before baling the wool, and, while 'not quibbling with this advice,' points out that the one sure way of getting rid of tar trouble is not to use tar at all. Authorised marking fluids, which it is claimed solve this difficulty, are now available throughout the empire, but no responsibility is accepted for the results obtainable from certain independent preparations which, though claimed as being made by the Torridon formula, have proved unsatisfactory. In the case of woolpacks, the investigators have initiated experiments in the treatment of jute with 'rubber latex,' and the interim achievement is most promising. Not only does the latex check the shedding of jute fibres, but it strengthens the original material to such an extent that a lighter fabric can be substituted. The process is cheap and simple, and some hundreds of experimental packs have already been sent to the various Dominions to be tested under ordinary commercial conditions..."

U.S. Trade  
Bank

Walter Duranty, in a cable from Moscow to the New York Times (March 8), refers to a statement of U.S. Ambassador

Bullitt regarding the new export-import bank for trade with Russia. "Mr. Bullitt said the bank would have wide powers - 'virtually unlimited powers according to the directors' discretion' - and would grant credits for Soviet-American business, but that it would be animated by the principle that 'in order to sell you must also buy.' Therefore, he said, the bank would attach great importance to the development of Soviet sales in America or to Americans. He explained that it was not at present within the functions of the bank to undertake loans to the Soviet Union - in fact, as the name implied, the bank would be simply a medium to facilitate exports and imports between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R..."

Vegetables  
and Anemia

Home Economics Director, Michigan State College of Agriculture, Flora Hanning, who writes on "The Value of Some Common Vegetables in Curing Nutritional Anemia in the Rat"

in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (March), summarizes her studies as follows: "The addition of a dried vegetable, prunes, or calves' liver to the milk and codliver oil diet of anemic rats resulted in marked acceleration of growth even when anemia was not entirely cured. Rapid curing of nutritional anemia in rats resulted from feeding adequate amounts of dried vegetables or equivalent quantities of iron and copper salts. Except for green beans and liver, the hemoglobin response, whether upon the 0.4 mgm. or 0.1 mgm. iron level, was of the same general order as the copper content. Assuming the analogy of true nutritional anemia in the human and in the rat, these tests suggest the beneficial effects of vegetable feeding as sources of iron and copper in infant diets."

Congressional Bills (Mar.2-8)

On Mar. 2 the House without a record vote passed the Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill (H.R.8134) with amendments. On Mar. 5 the Sen. Com. on Ag. and For. reported out H.R. 7478 to amend the AAA to include cattle as a basic ag. commodity, with an amendment, and submitted S.Rept.403 thereon. The House passed the following: S. 2529, to promote the conservation of wild life, fish and game; and S. 2277, to establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests; these two bills will be sent to the President. The Senate on Mar. 6 passed H.J.Res 290 to provide \$40,000,000 for loans for crop production and harvesting in 1934; this will be sent to President. On Mar. 7 the Senate passed H.R.5632 (duck stamp bill); this will be sent to President. The House Com. on Labor reported out H.R.8492 to provide a 30-hour week for industry, without amendment, and submitted H.Rept. 889 thereon.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced

Christianson (H.R.8426) to authorize payment of farm-loan mortgages with bonds issued by the mortgage banks.

Duncan of Mo. (H.R.8473) to amend sect. 22, title 2, of an act approved May 12, 1933, "to relieve national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, etc."

McLeod (H.R.8523) to provide for the creation of the Pan American Peoples Great Highway Commission; ref. Com. on Foreign Affairs.

Lemke (H.J.Res.293) for the adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by the cooperative marketing assocs.

Smith (S.2934) to facilitate the acquisition of migratory-bird refuges.

Carey (S.2997) authorizing loans by Federal land banks to incorporated assocs. and corporations in certain cases; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LII, No. 59

Section 1

March 12, 1934

## U.S. STEEL REPORT

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, sounds a note of cautious optimism in his annual report to stockholders, released for publication this morning. But he warns that further improvement from the low operating point reached in 1932 is necessary before profitable results can be realized. "The outlook is encouraging, present indications being that sales in 1934 will exceed those in 1933," Mr. Taylor says. "While present indications point toward a larger volume of business in 1934 than 1933, the problems which confront the industry call for careful planning and united, cooperative effort by the entire organization." (Press.)

## TRANSPORTATION

Warning that increasingly bitter competition among various types of carriers threatened chaos to the transportation system, Joseph B. Eastman recommended yesterday that motor trucks and buses and water transportation be brought as soon as possible under "the guiding hand of Federal control." (New York Times.)

## LIQUOR IMPORTS

The third import period from May 1 to June 30 was set by the Federal Alcohol Control Administration yesterday as the time within which unlimited importation of alcoholic beverages will be permitted. That this action would be taken in an effort to drive down prices was announced by President Roosevelt after his Cabinet meeting at which the matter was discussed. (New York Times.)

## MIDWEST FARM PARLEY

Three midwest <sup>agricultural</sup> governors last night indorsed a demand for price fixing of basic commodities by the Federal Government, according to a Des Moines report to the Associated Press. The governors--Olson of Minnesota, Schmedeman of Wisconsin and Herring of Iowa--designated Olson as their spokesman at the conclusion of a 2-day parley of farm leaders from ten States. If prices are fixed at fair minimum levels, the Minnesotan asserted, farm groups represented at the parley will cooperate in any plan for production control advanced by the Administration. "It is our belief, however," Olson said, "that such production control must be compulsory."

## RURAL RELIEF CONFERENCE

Approximately 1,600,000 persons now in large cities would return to farming areas with the removal of certain handicaps, Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant Federal relief administrator, said yesterday. "And we are going to remove that handicap wherever possible," he added. Col. Westbrook will open today's session of a 2-day conference to be held in Atlanta to plan permanent rehabilitation of rural areas. (Associated Press)



## Section 2

Lippmann on  
the Tariff

Walter Lippmann, writing in the New York Herald Tribune (March 6) on the tariff proposal, says: "...The President's path is the moderate one. If we take it, and work through it successfully, we can hope with some confidence to reduce to manageable proportions the problem of the farm surpluses and of unemployment. It will be necessary to withdraw only the poorest lands from cultivation, and to find new opportunities for a relatively small number of permanently displaced farmers and wage earners. If, on the other hand, we do not take the President's path, that is to say if we do not restore a substantial part of our foreign trade, it is no exaggeration to say, as he has said, that we are doomed to 'heartbreaking readjustments.' In order to adjust ourselves to a permanent loss of the major part of our principal exports, millions of men must move from their homes, millions must find new work, a vast amount of capital invested in agriculture and in the great mass production industries must be written off as lost. Such heartbreaking readjustments of human life and labor cannot be made without serious risk. The government could not and would not if it could let the displaced farmers and workers fight out by themselves so desperate a struggle for survival. It will be compelled to control the readjustment. But that means, as Secretary Wallace has pointed out, an overwhelming use of government power to regiment and direct American producers. It means the creation of an enormous permanent bureaucracy. And it means, too, an enormous expenditure, over and above anything now provided for in our gigantic budget. For the displaced farmers and workers will have to be supported and the development of new opportunities for them will have to be financed..."

Sources  
of Pulp

O. F. Swanson, reviewing the pulp industry for 1933 in Paper Trade Journal (February 22), says in part: "...The advisability of making suitable pulp for newsprint from southern pine was seriously considered and, according to actual test runs, made on regular paper machines, the possibilities are not altogether unfavorable. The cost of the wood is calculated not to exceed 40 percent of the cost of spruce pulpwood. It has been reported that a 30-pound sheet of paper made from the southern pulp would have a greater bursting strength than the regular 32-pound standard newsprint. On that account, it has been pointed out that a substantial saving in freight and in mailing costs by weight would be effected. In my opinion, this was the most interesting item of news on new developments in this field during the year. However, when the development of a new pulp is considered, or any new raw material for paper-making proposed, the preliminary investigation of the claims for its suitability must prove that it can completely satisfy certain essential conditions. Partial satisfaction has never proven to be sufficient. Danube grass, or Delta grass, under which name it is also commonly known, is another fiber under investigation in reference to its potentialities as a pulp producing raw material. It is reported to grow in unlimited quantities in the Delta of the Danube, in Rumania. This plant sometimes attains a height of as much as twenty feet and is about one inch in diameter at the butt, tapering towards the top into a blunt point. Its exact value as a raw material for pulp-making has not yet been established, but it is considered to have a fair chance for developing into something useful, at least for some grades of paper..."



"Farming  
Fancies"

The Nineteenth Century (London) for March contains "Farming Facts and Farming Fancies" by L. F. Easterbrook. One paragraph says: "For generation upon generation the farmer has been sacrificed to the industrialist who wants cheap food to pay low wages and to the foreign investor who must take his dividends chiefly in food imports. We had come to look upon the countryside as a playground and farming as a game, or at least as the cheapest way of buying the life of a country gentleman. The pedigree breeders were much more interested in seeing that their pigs' noses turned up in the particular way approved for the breed than in turning out an animal that would be of the most service to the commercial farmer. It was all rather fun, too. Pedigree sales were jolly affairs, with a good luncheon where friends met. You paid 100 pounds for a pig worth 20 pounds because then, when your turn came to hold a sale, someone returned the compliment. Thanks to our wonderful natural advantages, the ordinary farmer, until a few years ago, was able to rub along living a life he loved, wiser than many in his generation who led lives they hated in order to make money. It was a good life, lived out of doors, with a sufficiency of good food, independence, a little rough shooting and hunting, and the weekly market as a sort of agricultural casino to prevent things becoming too monotonous. Now all that has changed. Research and invention have made agricultural production so much easier and cheaper in the countries that export food to us that their farmers (strange irony!) have had to increase their labours in order to meet the interest demands of the money-lenders. Where 100 sacks of wheat paid a debt five years ago, 200 are now required to meet it. So competition in our food markets has increased, and there is no longer the same margin for the home farmer to rub along in his old, happy way. Moreover, our falling exports have made it essential - at any rate, so long as the world is bent on economic nationalism - for us to produce more food at home and really take agriculture seriously."

Surplus  
Land Use

The Associated Press, in one of a series of articles on Government plans for land use, says: "...To date, the Department of Agriculture, the subsistence homestead division of the Interior Department, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation have been at work on separate plans and ideas...However, with selection of areas in which \$25,000,000 now available will be spent, the necessity for a program is apparent. They have set up the requirements for a coordinated land program. These are: Bettering the living conditions of the people on areas bought; guaranteeing more efficient use of schools and churches; assuring the people of a steady, even though small, income; provision of constructive work in small industries which have a ready market, and self-supporting and self-liquidating use of the land vacated. Some of these ideas 'may sound radical,' says L. C. Gray, land economist of the Department of Agriculture, 'but the radicalism of yesterday has become the liberalism of today and may appear as the conservatism of tomorrow.' Certain areas will be used primarily as parks and sanctuaries for birds and rare game. The remainder, and the largest number of tracts acquired, will be run on a paying basis. Their chief crops will be timber and game birds and animals. This combination of reforestation on selected parts of the acreage and game management on the remainder 'gives a more immediate and higher rate of economic return, and an equally efficient if not more rapid basis for remedial treatment of the soil,' the committee declares."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 9.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.65; cows good \$3.50-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.25-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 79-5/8-83-5/8¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C.  $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $80\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 87- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St.L. 87¢; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland 72¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57-5/8-59-5/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C.  $45\frac{3}{4}$ -46¢; St.L.  $49\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $48\frac{3}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 31-1/8-32-1/8¢; K.C.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.L.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-77¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.79\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.82\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits & vegg.: Fla. bu crates of Bliss Triumph potatoes ranged \$1.35-1.75 in city markets; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Pompano. Me. sacked Green Mtns. \$2.25-2.40 per 100 lbs sacked in eastern cities; \$1.73 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.70-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 93¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lettuce crate in a few cities; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch min, McIntosh apples \$1.75-2 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; \$1.30 f.o.b. on Baldwins at Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 12.22¢ per lb. Same day last year markets closed account bank holidays. March future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 12.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.09¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score,  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score,  $26\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢; Y.Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.) were: Specials, 19-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LII, No. 60

Section 1

March 13, 1934

## SAVINGS INTEREST

The trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest savings bank in the country, reduced yesterday the rate of interest payable on large deposits by declaring dividends for the quarter ending on March 31 at the rate of 3 percent annually on all balances up to and including \$1,000 and 2 1/2 percent annually on that portion of any balance in excess of \$1,000. The bank previously paid 3 percent on all balances. In this action the Bowery took the lead in the expected movement of savings banks to reduce interest rates on deposits in conformity with the reduced earning power of money. (Press.)

## SOVIET TRADE MISSION

A Soviet trade mission will be sent to the United States soon to investigate the possibilities for increased commerce between the two countries offered by the new American Export-Import Bank, recently established in Washington to facilitate Russian trade, says a copyright report from Moscow to the Associated Press. Official Soviet circles made it plain, however, that the expected trade revival between the Soviet Union and the United States would be based on terms which Soviet leaders consider favorable to Russia.

## BANK LOANS

Many safe loans to industry to aid the recovery program could be made by the banks if the institutions would take the necessary steps to "whip them into shape," Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, stated yesterday in a letter to the American Banker. He denied, however, that the corporation was making a list of banks which had failed to cooperate in such a movement. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. MILK BOARD

Governor Lehman in a special message last night asked the New York legislature to give to the State Department of Agriculture authority to continue the State's milk control system for another year. The governor's message was in accord with the recent report of the Milk Control Board, which recommended that its functions be taken over entirely by the Department of Agriculture. At present it is a separate agency allied with the department. (Associated Press.)

## RURAL RELIEF

The Federal Government has about \$250,000,000 available for the rural rehabilitation program now taking definite shape throughout the Nation, Harry L. Hopkins, national administrator, said last night. In addition, "it might be possible to tap some other governmental source for an additional \$100,000,000," he said, after greeting members of the relief conference in Atlanta, being attended by directors and agricultural specialists from 12 Southern States. (Associated Press.)



Fighting "Hoppers" by Airplane      "A new way of fighting the vast clouds of locusts which sweep every few years across large parts of Africa and Asia is to be tried in Rhodesia, according to E. E. Free, a writer on scientific subjects," says the Northwestern Miller (March 7). "This suggests that the same method might be employed against the grasshoppers in the spring wheat territory of the United States. The method is to dust the flying insects with a poisonous compound of arsenic while they are still in the air, without waiting for the swarm to alight and begin eating the farmers' crops. Mr. Free says: '...In preparation for this expected invasion the Rhodesian authorities have hired an airplane and aviator and have equipped the machine with a dusting device to discharge on each flight 300 pounds of sodium arsenite, a chemical known to get into the breathing apparatus of locusts and kill them. Watch is to be kept for the appearance of swarms of the insects. As soon as a swarm is sighted the airplane will go aloft and try to fly in front of the swarm, spraying out poison dust into the air. This dust is expected to float long enough to be absorbed by the insects and to kill millions of them. Danger that the aviator will be poisoned instead of the insects is to be avoided by a dustproof gas mask.'"

Farmers' Coops      Farmer cooperatives handling petroleum products did a total business of \$35,000,000 during 1933, according to the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration. Formation of these associations, which today total about 600, has been one of the outstanding developments in the farmer cooperative movement during recent years. Nearly 500 of these were organized in the last seven years. By far the greatest number of petroleum purchasing cooperatives are in the states north of Arkansas and Oklahoma on both sides of the Mississippi River. Minnesota leads all other states in number of associations, followed by Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana in the order named. It is estimated that in all about 350,000 farmer-members own and control these organizations. According to the administration, 52 associations in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa did a total business of \$2,600,000 in 1933 -- an average of \$50,000 for each association. The average net earnings of each -- paid to its members at the end of the year in the form of patronage dividends -- was about \$5,000. Thus about 10 cents was returned for every dollar's worth of gas and oil the member bought from his association. The average amount of capital for these organizations slightly exceeded \$7,000.

Harlequin Ducks      Harlequin ducks, believed to have been driven from their far northern homes by the intense cold recently, have been seen for the first time by ornithologists in the vicinity of New York City, said Dr. Ernest Mayr, associated curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History. One of the birds was seen by Dr. Mayr near the last breakwater off the Manasquan River on the New Jersey shore. The other was sighted off Jones Beach, L. I. Both of the birds were females. Montauk Point is the nearest point to New York City at which harlequin ducks have been noted previously, Dr. Mayr said, and they are not seen there every year. A pair have frequented the vicinity of Cape Ann, Mass., regularly every winter. (Press.)



**Canned Food Survey**                      No less than 259 varieties of food are now being canned in the United States, according to a survey recently completed by the American Housewife's Bureau, states a New York message. This list, it is added, comprises 57 different packs of vegetables, 44 packs of fruit, 30 of fish, 33 of meats, 32 of soups, and 63 of miscellaneous varieties. There are six varieties of canned beans, including a special kosher pack, and included among the unusual vegetables are okra, succotash (a mixture of green maize and beans), hominy whole wheat, lentils and rice. Apart from condensed and evaporated cow's milk, the American housewife can also obtain canned buttermilk and goat's milk. Her cider is obtainable in cans. A wide variety of canned pickles, including spiced fruits; are at her disposal, as are popcorn, fig and Christmas puddings; pigs' trotters and brains. There are seven various forms of canned beef, four of chicken and five of peaches. Little-known dishes are also canned. These include chili con carne, chow chow, clam cakes, fiskebolle, whole squab, chop suey, pepper-pot soup and lima bean puree. (The British Food Journal, February.)

**Trade with Russia**                      The bank for financing Soviet trade with the United States that is to be set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will operate on a practical business basis, according to those familiar with negotiations resulting in the decision of the United States Government to extend credits to Russia for the purchase of American products. The amount of credit will be based entirely, it is said, on the amount of Russian imports to this country over a specified time, probably not more than three years. The United States first will ascertain the approximate value of Soviet products which can be imported here without displacing American products. Russia's most important products for export are oil, grain and timber, but the United States is bountifully supplied with these, and it is said few, if any, things which are produced here in ample quantities will be imported. Consequently, it is believed Soviet imports will be limited principally to furs, manganese, caviar, vodka, platinum and miscellaneous articles not produced here. Because of this situation, it is believed trade with Russia will be small unless the Soviet Government will agree to send a large part of its gold production here. (Press.)

**Foreign Chemical Trade**                      Contrary to the theory that dollar depreciation increases sales and diminishes purchases in foreign markets, an analysis of last year's upturn in America's chemical trade with other countries shows that percentage of pick-up in imports was nearly three times as great as in exports, according to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Exports, however, are seen as "flushed with a new vigor." Medicinals, industrial chemicals and paints, it is declared, are leading on the road back to the prosperous trade of 1929. In 1933 the aggregate of chemical exports was \$76,771,000, and of imports, \$59,936,000. In 1932 exports were valued at \$70,408,000, and imports at \$47,853,000. The gain in imports during 1933 over the previous year was 25 percent, and in exports, 9 percent. The advance in chemicals is described as more notable than that of the general foreign commerce of the country. (Press.)

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 12.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-7.75; cows good \$3.50-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; vealers good and choice \$5.25-6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.75-9.75.

Grain: No.1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap. 88-5/8-91-5/8¢; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap. 82-86¢; No.2 hd.wr.\* K.C. 81½-82½¢; Chi. 88½¢; St.L. 85½¢; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 90-91¢; No.1 w.wh. Portland 74¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 58-7/8-60-7/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 46-46¾¢; St.L. 49¾-50¼¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 49-49¾¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 31-7/8-32-7/8¢; K.C. 32-32¼¢; Chi. 34-35¢ (Nom); St.L. 34½-35¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 76-77¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.80½-1.83½.

Fruits & veks.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$2.15-2.35 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.63-1.73 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.90-2.10 in the East; U.S. Commercial \$1.62-1.69 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock, burlap sacks, \$1.70-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Fla. Bliss Triumphs \$1.43-1.85 in city markets; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Pompano. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought 90¢-\$1.35 per 50-lb sacks in consuming centers; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. Fla. Pointed type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bu hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-1.87½ per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. N.Y., No.1, 2½-inch min, Baldwin apples \$1.35 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. McIntosh \$1.75-1.90 per bu in N.Y.C.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 12.28¢ per lb., Markets closed corresponding day last year account bank holidays. May future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 12.28¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 12.29¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 25¾¢; 91 score, 25½¢; 90 score, 25¼¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies, 15½-16¢; Y. Americas, 16¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 19-20¼¢; Standards, 18-18¼¢; Firsts, 17¼-17½¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.